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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a survey on drug and alcohol use among students in elementary and secondary schools. Schools in 15 counties along the Texas-Mexico border were oversampled so that substance use among students could be looked at in detail. A total of 63,292 students (grades 7-12) and 43,915 students (grades 4-6) were sampled. Chapter 1 provides a general introduction along with a list of terminology. Chapter 2 discusses findings of the secondary school survey on a drug-by-drug basis in order to provide information on patterns of substance use and characteristics of students who use them. Chapter 3 presents some of the same information in terms of the relationship between substance use and students' demographic characteristics. Chapter 4 discusses risk and resiliency factors such as peer use, perceived availability and danger of substances, parental attendance at school events, and parental attitudes toward substance use. Chapter 5 discusses questions about the negative consequences of students' substance use. Chapter 6 reports on questions students were asked about their substance abuse education and resources they might use for help with a substance abuse problem. Chapter 7 discusses findings of the elementary school survey on a drug-by-drug basis. Chapter 8 examines substance use by demographic characteristics. Chapter 9 examines other risk factors among elementary students. Chapter 10 summarizes the data of the elementary and secondary school surveys and reports that students who live on the border appear to be remarkably resilient. (Contains 10 apendixes and 79 tables) (JDM)

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1998 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS ON THE BORDER: GRADES 4-12

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1998 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS ON THE BORDER: GRADES 4-12

BY
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AND
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Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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CHAPTER 1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1998, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, conducted the sixth statewide survey of drug and alcohol use among students in secondary and elementary schools.[1] As part of this survey, in 1998, for the first time, schools in 15 counties along the Texas-Mexico border were oversampled so that substance use among border students could be looked at in detail. A total of 63,292 students in grades seven through twelve and 43,915 students in grades four through six were sampled from 40 school districts located in border counties. A list of the school districts included can be found in Appendix H.

In the analysis, students from border school districts were compared with students from elsewhere in Texas. The comparison group of students were the 117,153 secondary students and 62,388 elementary students who were interviewed as part of the statewide sample and who did not live in border school districts, but who lived in one of the other 53 districts participating in the 1998 statewide survey. Appendix H shows the demographic characteristics of the border students as compared to the non-border students. It should be noted that any differences found between substance use on the border and elsewhere may be at least partially due to demographic differences rather than to area of residence *per se*.

A copy of the survey instruments can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B contains complete prevalence tables; Appendices C, D, E, F, and G include additional tables on correlates of substance use; and Appendix H contains a list of the school districts included in the border sample, a list of the border counties included in the sampling frame, and a comparison of the demographic characteristics of the border sample and students in the rest of the state. Appendix I presents a description of the survey methodology and limitations of the study. Finally, Appendix J includes prevalence tables from the non-border school districts for reference.

TERMINOLOGY

Elementary students are those public school students in grades four through six; ***secondary students*** are those public school students in grades seven through twelve; ***middle school students*** refer to students in grades six through eight; ***high school students*** are those in grades nine through twelve.

The term ***substances*** refers globally to tobacco, alcohol, inhalants and illicit drugs. The elementary survey asked about the following four classes of substances: tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and marijuana. The secondary survey inquired about the use of other illicit drugs in addition to marijuana. In the secondary survey, the terms ***illicit drugs*** and ***illegal drugs*** are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act, which include marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Ecstasy, heroin and Rohypnol. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances were not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. However, Texas law prohibits

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the purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under age twenty-one. It also prohibits the purchase or possession of tobacco and purchase of some inhalants by those under age eighteen.

Prevalence refers to the percentage of students reporting use of a substance or substances at a given time. ***Current*** or ***past-month prevalence*** refers to the percentage of students who had used substances within the month prior to the survey. ***School-year, past-year,*** or ***annual use*** refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year. (In certain prevalence tables, where indicated, school year rates do not include past-month use). ***Lifetime prevalence*** refers to the percentage of students who had ever used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

Recency of use refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or prior to the current school year. ***Frequency of use*** describes how often use has occurred.

Border students are defined as those attending schools in the broadly-defined border area comprising 28 counties.[2] ***Non-border students*** or ***students living elsewhere in the state*** are those students attending schools in the rest of Texas, excluding the border-area counties.[3]

The term ***ethnicity*** refers to a student's self identification as Hispanic, Anglo or something else. In the questionnaire, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: White, African American, Mexican American, Asian American, Native American or Other. Students who self identified as Mexican American are referred to as ***Hispanic*** students in this report, while those who self identified as White are referred to as ***Anglo***. It is recognized that there is some overlap and ambiguity in these categories. Among the border sample, there were too few students in the other race/ethnic groups (i.e. not Anglo or Hispanic) to look at them separately (see Table H1).

The surveys asked students whether they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch in order to obtain an indirect measure of family household income level. Students who qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch were considered to be ***low-income***.[4]

The ***Statewide Surveys*** refer to the 1998 *Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* and the 1998 *Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 4-6*.[5]

In the current report, Chapters 2 through 6 display findings from the 1998 survey of border students in secondary schools (grades seven through twelve), and Chapters 7 through 9 present findings from the survey of border students in elementary schools (grades four through six). Chapter 10 presents an overview of the findings across all grades, and also provides conclusions and recommendations based on the findings from both of these surveys.

ENDNOTES

[1] The secondary school survey was begun in 1988, while the elementary school survey was added in 1990.

[2] The sampling area for the border sample consisted of 28 counties located within 100 miles of the Texas-Mexico border. Ultimately, the school districts that chose to participate came from 15 of these counties; however, the sample is considered to be representative of the entire extended border area (see Appendices H & I).

[3] Note that the survey findings reported for the border students should not be compared directly with findings for the state as a whole, reported in the 1998 Texas School Surveys, since those were based on a sample that included many border students as well. The most apt comparison is the one presented in the present Border report, that compares border students with students from the rest of Texas excluding the border counties.

[4] Children in a family of four earning $20,865 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in a family of four earning more than $20,865, but less than $29,693 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price lunch. US Department of Agriculture, *The National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program – Income Guide, 1997-98.*

[5] See J. C. Maxwell and L. Y. Liu, *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1999. Also see L. S. Wallisch and L. Y. Liu, *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 4-6*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1999.

CHAPTER 2. PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER SECONDARY STUDENTS

This chapter discusses the findings of the secondary school survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on patterns of use of each substance and the characteristics of students who use them. The prevalence of lifetime, past-year, and past-month use of all substances by border students and non-border students in 1998 is shown in Appendix B, Table B1. Prevalence tables by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and other demographic categories are presented in Appendix B, Tables B2–B14. Differences between border and non-border students in the demographic characteristics associated with substance use are discussed in the text. Prevalence tables for non-border students are included in Appendix J.

Figure 2.1 shows the prevalence of lifetime use of different substances and Figure 2.2 shows use of these substances in the past month for border and non-border students. Border students were slightly more likely to have ever used tobacco or alcohol, and they were much more likely to have ever used cocaine or crack and Rohypnol. Non-border students were more likely to have used most of the other drugs, especially marijuana.

Figure 2.2 shows that border students were also much more likely to be current (past-month) users of alcohol, cocaine or crack, or Rohypnol, while non-border students were more likely to be current users of marijuana.

TOBACCO

In 1998, 56 percent of border secondary students and 54 percent of non-border secondary students reported having used some type of tobacco product (cigarettes

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances: 1998

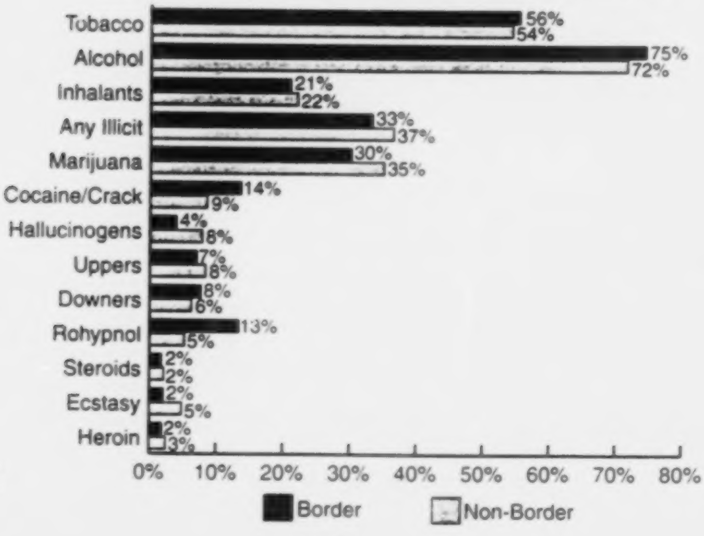

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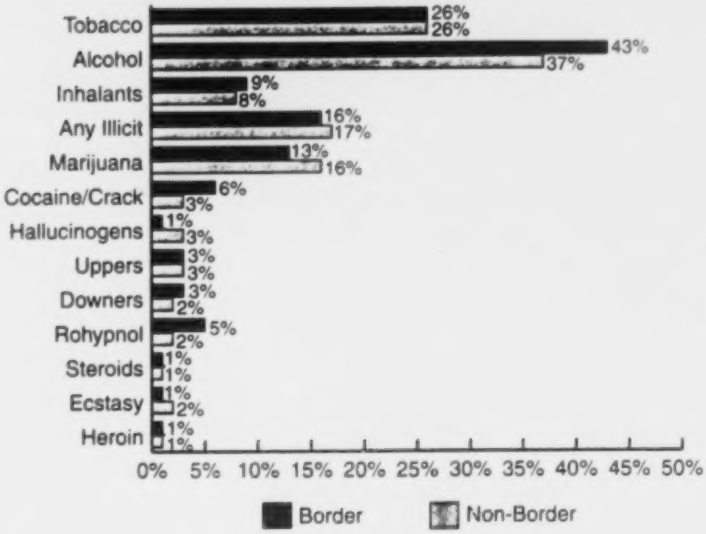
Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month: 1998



or smokeless tobacco) during their lifetime, while 26 percent of both border and non-border students had used it in the month previous to the survey.

Cigarettes were, by far, more popular than smokeless tobacco. About 55 percent of border and 53 percent of non-border secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 25 percent of both border and non-border students had done so in the past month. Some 5 percent of border students used cigarettes daily, as compared to 9 percent of non-border students, and 4 percent of non-border students smoked more than a half a pack a day, as compared to 5 percent of border students.

There was a larger difference between border and non-border students in lifetime use of smokeless tobacco, with 10 percent of border students having ever used it as compared to 15 percent of non-border students. Past-month use was more similar, at 4 percent and 5 percent respectively.

Male border students were more likely than females to have ever smoked cigarettes (58 percent versus 52 percent) or used smokeless tobacco (15 percent versus 5 percent). Male tobacco use was higher than that of females among non-border students, as well.

Among border students, lifetime rates of cigarette smoking were very slightly higher for Anglos (57 percent) than for Hispanics (55 percent). This finding contrasts with the higher rate observed for non-border Hispanics (60 percent) as compared to non-border Anglos (55 percent). Anglo youths, however, more commonly used smokeless tobacco: 19 percent of border Anglos reported lifetime use compared to 9 percent of Hispanics. This was true among non-border students as well.

The average age that border secondary students reported first smoking cigarettes was 12.6 years and their average age of trying smokeless tobacco was 13.0 years. Non-border students were slightly younger when they first began using tobacco, with an average age for first smoking cigarettes at 12.3 years and smokeless tobacco at 12.7 years. Lifetime and past-year use of tobacco doubled between seventh and twelfth grades.

ALCOHOL

Border students reported 75 percent lifetime and 43 percent past month rates of alcohol use, which was somewhat higher than the 72 percent lifetime and 37 percent past month rates reported by non-border students. Table 2.1 shows the prevalence of consumption of the four kinds of alcoholic beverages asked about. While lifetime use of wine coolers, wine and liquor was the same for border and non-border students, students on the border reported higher lifetime use of beer and higher past-month use of all four beverages.

Rates of lifetime alcohol use were the same for male and female border students, but males reported slightly higher rates of past-month use than females. This pattern was true for border and non-border students alike.

Among border students, there was no difference in lifetime or past-month use between Anglo and Hispanic students. Away from the border, however, Hispanic students were more likely than Anglo students to have consumed alcohol in their lifetime and during the past month.

The average age at which border secondary students had first drunk beer was 12.6 years, followed by wine coolers at 13.0, wine at 13.1 years, and liquor at 13.5 years. Lifetime and current use of alcohol generally increased with grade level up to grade eleven, after which it remained stable. Past-month use of beer, wine coolers and wine approximately doubled between seventh and twelfth grades, while use of liquor tripled during that period.

Students were asked how often they "normally" drank different beverages. In Table 2.2, "weekly use" refers to drinking daily or several times a week, while "monthly" means once or several times a month, excluding those who drank weekly. The table shows that 9 percent of border students normally drank beer once a week or more often, as compared to 5 percent of students not living on the border who did so. Border students were also more likely than their non-border peers to drink other alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis.

Heavy consumption of alcohol or binge drinking, which is defined as drinking five or more drinks at one time, is a concern, especially when done by young people. About 19 percent of border students and 16 percent of non-border secondary students said that when they drank, they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 14 to 17 percent of border and non-border students reported binge drinking of wine coolers and liquor. (Students less frequently binged on wine, with

Table 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1998

	Lifetime Border	Lifetime Non-Border	Past Month Border	Past Month Non-Border
Beer	61%	57%	31%	27%
Wine Coolers	61%	60%	29%	25%
Wine	50%	51%	21%	17%
Liquor	51%	52%	27%	25%

Table 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Weekly and Monthly Drinking: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
Beer Weekly	9%	5%
Beer Monthly	30%	28%
Wine Coolers Weekly	6%	4%
Wine Coolers Monthly	30%	28%
Wine Weekly	4%	2%
Wine Monthly	21%	20%
Liquor Weekly	6%	4%
Liquor Monthly	25%	26%

only 6 to 8 percent of students doing so). Binge drinking of beer and liquor increased with grade level. Among border seniors, 28 percent binged on beer and 23 percent on liquor. Bingeing on wine coolers and wine, on the other hand, peaked at ninth grade and did not increase thereafter (Table C2).

INHALANTS

The term *inhalants* refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or "huffing" (inhaling through the mouth). Inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), aerosols (such as hair spray, deodorant, and freon), and nitrites (poppers and amyl or butyl nitrite). Inhalants are readily available and relatively cheap, and may therefore be easily abused. Almost half (48 percent) of all border secondary students reported that it was very easy or somewhat easy to get inhalants; in comparison, fully 64 percent of non-border students reported it was very easy or somewhat easy to get them.

Inhalant use is a serious problem, particularly among students in seventh and eighth grades and among those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school, because it is associated with high drop-out rates among them. Students on the border who have used inhalants began at an early age on average (12.3 years), which is the youngest average age for first use of any substance. Inhalants are considered "gateway" substances because they are often among the first substances that youths try before they "graduate" to more expensive drugs.

About 21 percent of all border secondary students and 22 percent of non-border students reported lifetime use of any inhalant substance. For seventh graders, inhalants were the third most commonly used substance, after tobacco and alcohol, while for students in other grades, marijuana was the third most commonly used substance.

Inhalant use exhibits a peculiar age pattern not observed with any other substance. Unlike the patterns for other substances, the prevalence of lifetime and past-month inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 2.3). This drop in lifetime use as students age may be partially due to the fact that many inhalant users drop out of school early and hence are not in school

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in later grades to respond to school-based surveys. This may be especially true on the border. While border students were more likely than non-border students to have ever used inhalants in seventh grade, by twelfth grade they were significantly less likely to have ever used them. This fact probably reflects a higher drop-out rate for inhalant-using students on the border.

Male border students (22 percent) reported slightly higher levels of lifetime inhalant use than female students (20 percent). Past-month rates were almost identical, at about 9 percent for both males and females. Among non-border students, the gender patterns were similar.

There was very little difference between Hispanic and Anglo border students in lifetime or past-month inhalant use (Tables B4 and B6), but elsewhere in the state, Hispanic students reported significantly higher lifetime and past-month inhalant use than Anglo students (Tables J4 and J6).

Figure 2.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade: 1998

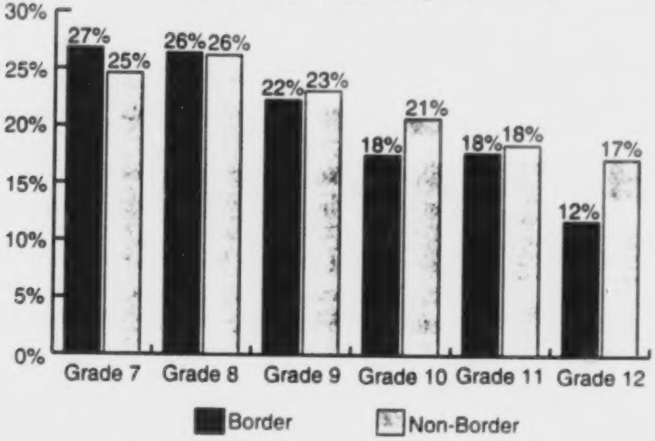

Figure 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 1998

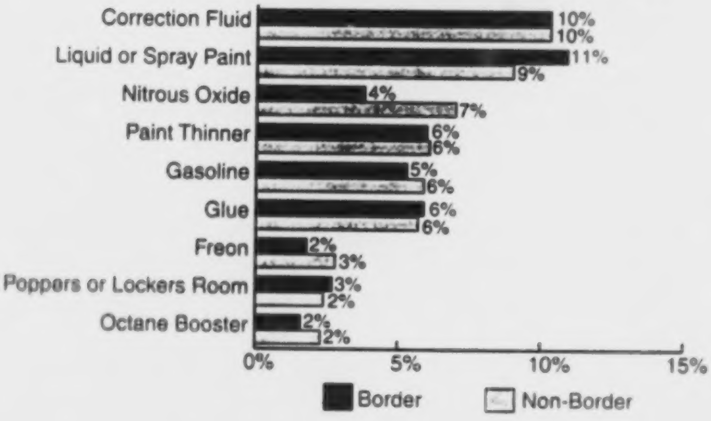

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Table 2.3. Percentage of Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used One or More Different Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1998

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	81.6%	6.8%	6.7%	4.8%
Grade 7	75.6%	8.6%	8.8%	7.0%
Grade 8	77.0%	7.9%	8.6%	6.5%
Grade 9	80.6%	7.2%	7.5%	4.7%
Grade 10	85.4%	5.7%	4.8%	4.0%
Grade 11	85.1%	6.2%	5.3%	3.3%
Grade 12	89.4%	4.3%	3.7%	2.6%

Students were asked about their use of nine different categories of inhalants. Figure 2.4 shows the percentage of border and non-border students who had ever used each of the specific inhalants queried. Liquid or spray paint and correction fluid were the inhalants most frequently used. Appendix D presents the prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level.

Nearly 12 percent of border secondary school students said that they had used two or more different categories of products from the list of specific inhalants queried (Table 2.3). Younger students had used more types of inhalants than older students. Some 15-16 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used two or more different types of inhalants, whereas less than 9 percent of eleventh graders and only 6 percent of twelfth graders had done so. This finding suggests that not only are inhalant users disproportionately more likely to drop out of school early, but those who do may be the heaviest inhalant users of all.

ILLICIT DRUGS

Use of illicit drugs in this report refers to the use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, heroin, Rohypnol and/or Ecstasy. Using this definition, 33 percent of all secondary students in border schools in 1998 reported using some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, and 16 percent reported past-month use. These rates were slightly lower than those of non-border students, who reported 37 percent lifetime and 17 percent past-month use.

Male border students were more likely than female students to have ever used illicit drugs (38 percent versus 29 percent). This higher pattern of male use was true for past-month use as well. Away from the border, males had similarly higher levels of lifetime and past-month use than females.

Among border students, Hispanic and Anglo students reported remarkably similar rates of current (16 percent versus 15 percent) and lifetime (33 percent for both) use of illicit drugs. However, elsewhere in the state, Hispanic students were more likely than Anglo students to have used illicit drugs (21 percent versus 17 percent current, and 43 percent versus 36 percent lifetime use).

Heavy drug use, which was defined as at least weekly use, was 6 percent for border students and 7 percent for non-border students. On the border, 54 percent of students who were past-year illicit drug users admitted use of multiple drugs, while 40 percent of non-border student drug users admitted multiple drug use. This means that, while the level of current illicit drug use and heavy drug use was similar for border and non-border students, when they did use illicit drugs, border students were more likely than non-border students to have used multiple drugs (Table 2.4).

MARIJUANA

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance that secondary school students reported using after alcohol and tobacco. It was the first illicit drug tried by students who began, on average, at age 13.5. Border students reported lower usage of marijuana (30 percent lifetime and 13 percent past month) than did non-border students (35 percent lifetime and 16 percent past month), and the difference became more pronounced as grade level increased (Figure 2.5).

Male border students were more likely than females to report lifetime use (36 percent versus 25 percent) and past-month use (16 percent versus 10 percent) of marijuana. This was the case elsewhere in the state as well.

Hispanic and Anglo students on the border had almost identical rates of lifetime (30 percent) and current (12-13 percent) marijuana use. Away from the border, however, Hispanic students were significantly more likely than Anglo students to have used marijuana in their lifetime (42 percent versus 34 percent) and during the past month (19 percent versus 15 percent).

Among students, both on the border and elsewhere, who smoked marijuana, joints were the most common way to smoke (Table 2.5). However, border students were less likely than non-border students to smoke marijuana in the form of blunt cigars. This is because smoking "blunts" is most common in African-American communities, which are less prevalent on the border.[1]

Table 2.4. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Drug-Using Secondary Students Who Had Used One or More Illicit Drugs in the Past Year: 1998

	1 Drug	2-3 Drugs	4+ Drugs
Border	46%	34%	20%
Non-Border	60%	25%	15%

Figure 2.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1998

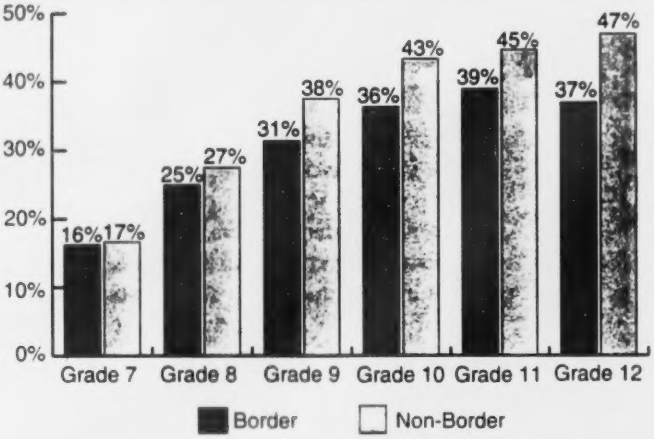

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Table 2.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Marijuana Most of the Time or Always in One of the Following Ways: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
Joints	14%	14%
Blunts	5%	9%
Bongs/Water Pipes	5%	6%
Pipes	6%	7%
Other Ways	4%	4%

COCAINE

Among border secondary students, cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug, after marijuana. Almost 14 percent of border secondary students in 1998 had used powdered cocaine (which is either inhaled or dissolved in water for injection) during their lifetime, and 6 percent reported doing so in the past month. This is a much higher prevalence than among non-border students, among whom 8 percent reported lifetime and 3 percent reported past-month use. In fact, among non-border students, cocaine tied with hallucinogens as the third most prevalent illicit substance, after marijuana and uppers.

Male students on the border were more likely to use powder cocaine than female students (17 percent lifetime and 8 percent current use for males versus 10 percent lifetime and 4 percent current use for females). In comparison, male and female use was more similar among non-border students, at 9 percent for male lifetime use compared to 7 percent for females, and 3 percent versus 2 percent for current use.

Hispanic youths in border schools had a higher prevalence of powder cocaine use (14 percent lifetime and 6 percent current) than Anglo youths (11 percent lifetime and 4 percent current). Among non-border students, Hispanics were also more likely than Anglos to use cocaine, at 13 percent versus 8 percent lifetime prevalence and 5 percent versus 2.5 percent current prevalence. These numbers also show that use of cocaine by Hispanic students was at about the same level both on the border and elsewhere in the state, while use by Anglo students was higher on the border than elsewhere.

Crack cocaine is a "rock" form of cocaine which is usually smoked. Use of crack among border students was much lower than rates of powder cocaine use, at 4 percent lifetime and 1.5 percent current, similar to the rates of 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current use among non-border students. Unlike most other substances, including powder cocaine, use of crack did not increase with grade level (Figure 2.6).

While Hispanic and Anglo students on the border had very similar rates of lifetime use of crack, Hispanics were somewhat more likely to have used crack during the past month (1.5 percent for Hispanics versus 0.8 percent for Anglos). Among non-border students, Hispanics had somewhat higher lifetime use as well as current use of crack than Anglos. Males were more likely to use crack than females in both the border and non-border populations, although the gender difference was relatively greater on the border. Males on the border were more likely to use crack than males elsewhere in the state, while use by females was similar on the border and elsewhere.

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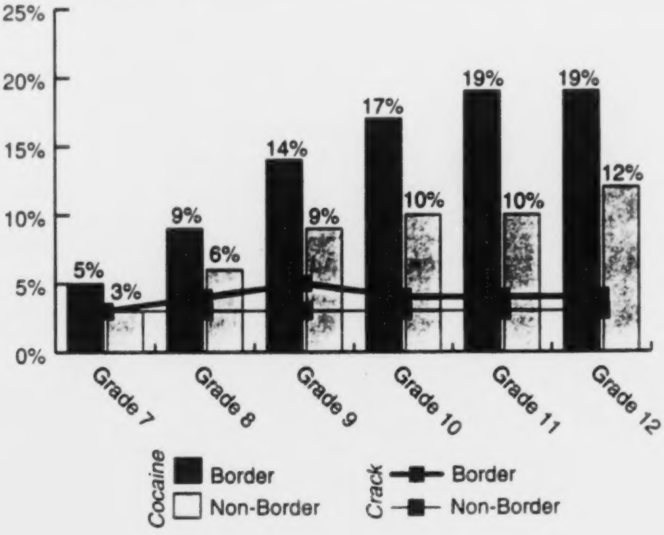
Figure 2.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 1998



UPPERS

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, over-the-counter medicines containing ephedrine, benzedrine, and prescription drugs such as Ritalin when taken for non-medical reasons. Lifetime use of uppers was 7 percent among border students and 8 percent among non-border students. Current use was 3 percent among both border and non-border students.

Use was slightly higher for border male than female students, but there was almost no gender difference off the border. Among border and non-border students alike, Anglo youths had higher prevalence of uppers use than Hispanics. For instance, among border students, 10 percent of Anglo students had ever used uppers as compared to 7 percent of Hispanic students, and among non-border students, 11 percent of Anglos and 7 percent of Hispanics had used uppers. Anglos were also more likely than Hispanics to be current users of uppers, both on and off the border.

DOWNERS

Downers, which include sleeping pills, barbiturates, sedatives and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium, when taken for non-medical purposes, were the fourth most commonly used illicit drug among border secondary students. Border students reported 8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current use of downers, as compared to 6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current use by non-border students. Male border students reported a slightly higher prevalence of downer use than females (9 percent versus 7 percent lifetime use and 3.5 percent versus 2.5 percent current use). Border Anglo and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), but among non-border students, Anglos had a higher prevalence of lifetime and current use than Hispanics.

ROHYPNOL

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam), known by street names such as "roches," "roofies," or "roach," was the third most frequently used illicit drug among border secondary students. Rohypnol is a sedative-tranquilizer that has never been approved for use in the United States. However, until March, 1997, it could be legally imported into

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the US across the Texas-Mexico border. It has been used to get "high," particularly in combination with alcohol, and less often as a hypnotic in order to commit sexual assault. To assess the extent of its use in Texas, a question about Rohypnol use was included in the 1998 secondary school survey for the first time. Lifetime use was reported by 13 percent of border students and current use by 5 percent. In comparison, among non-border students, lifetime use was at 5 percent and past-month use at 2 percent. As Figure 2.7 shows, among non-border students, use was fairly level across the grades, but among border students, use peaked at grade ten and then declined.

On the border, Hispanic students were more likely to use Rohypnol (14 percent lifetime and 5 percent past-month) than Anglos (10 percent lifetime and 4 percent past-month). This was true elsewhere in the state, as well. Male border students were slightly more likely to use Rohypnol (14 percent lifetime and 6 percent past-month) than female students (13 percent lifetime and 4 percent past-month). There was a similar small gender difference in other parts of the state.

HALLUCINOGENS

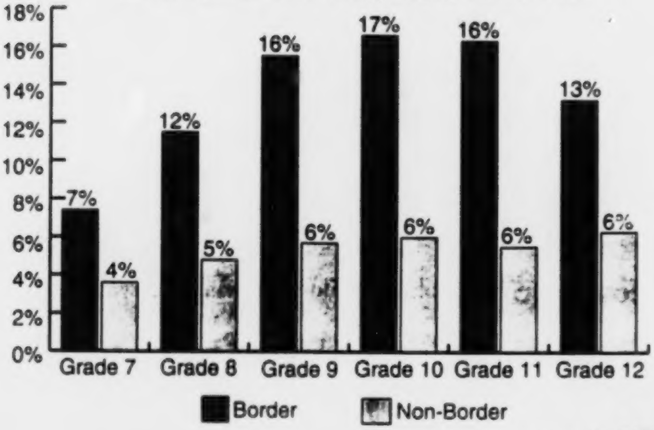
LSD, PCP, peyote, and "magic mushrooms" are some of the most common hallucinogens. Over 4 percent of all border secondary students in 1998 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime, and current use was at 1 percent. Among non-border students, lifetime use was higher, at 8 percent, with current use at 3 percent.

More border males than females reported using hallucinogens (5 percent lifetime and 2 percent current for males versus 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current for females). Among non-border students, the same gender difference was evident. Border Anglo youths had a higher prevalence of use (7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) than Hispanic youths (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current), and this was true elsewhere in the state, as well.

ECSTASY

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA, has the effect of a hallucinogenic stimulant and is popular in night clubs and all-night rave parties. Some 2 percent of border secondary students had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime, while past-month use of Ecstasy was at about 1 percent. Among non-border students, lifetime use of Ecstasy was at 5 percent and past-month use at 2 percent.

Figure 2.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Rohypnol, by Grade: 1998



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Ecstasy use was more prevalent among Anglo students than among Hispanic students. About 4 percent of border Anglo students had used Ecstasy during their lifetime, compared to 2 percent of Hispanic students. Elsewhere in the state, the ethnic difference was similar. Both on the border and in the rest of the state, males were very slightly more likely than females to have ever used Ecstasy.

STEROIDS

Two percent of all border secondary students reported that they had ever used steroids without a prescription, and 0.6 percent had used steroids during the month prior to the survey. As expected, since it is used primarily for body-building, steroid consumption was more common among males, with approximately 2.4 percent of males reporting lifetime use compared to 1.2 percent of females. Steroid use was also more common among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not, with athletes reporting 2.2 percent lifetime use as compared to 1.4 percent lifetime use for non-athletes.

HEROIN

The 1998 survey queried for heroin use for the first time since 1988 and found that among border students, lifetime use was at 2 percent and past-month use was at 0.6 percent. Among non-border students, lifetime use was at 2.5 percent and past-month use was at 0.7 percent.

Border males reported 2 percent lifetime and 0.8 percent current use, while females reported 1.6 percent lifetime and 0.5 percent current use. In other parts of the state, males also reported somewhat higher use than females. Hispanic and Anglo students on the border reported similar levels of use, while elsewhere, Hispanic students reported very slightly higher use than Anglos.

Although other data sources have documented an emerging problem of heroin abuse among border youth, the reader is reminded that the school survey collects data only on youth who are still in school. Since illicit drug use is likely to be higher among school drop-outs, drug use rates based on students are likely to underreport actual use among all youths.

ENDNOTES

[1] Only 0.7 percent of all students on the border were African Americans, as compared to 16 percent of non-border students. And among non-border past-month marijuana users, 68 percent of African-American students used blunt cigars always or most of the time, while only 34 percent of African-American students on the border did so.

CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER SECONDARY STUDENTS

While Chapter 2 discussed the 1998 survey findings on a drug-by-drug basis, this chapter presents some of the same information in terms of the relationship between substance use and students' demographic characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, age, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district.

GENDER

Males, both on the border and elsewhere in the state, were more likely to use illicit drugs than females, especially in the higher grades (Tables B2 and B3, border; and, Tables J2 and J3, non-border). However, both genders reported similar rates for the use of alcohol.

Table 3.1 compares lifetime use of all substances between male and female secondary students, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing male prevalence of use by female prevalence of use. A ratio of 1.00 means that male and female use is similar, while a ratio greater than 1.00 means that males have higher use, and a ratio less than 1.00 means that males have lower use. As this table shows, border males were about twice as likely as females to have ever used steroids, and more likely than females to have used most of the other drugs asked about.

Table 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Gender: 1998

	BORDER LIFETIME USE			NON-BORDER LIFETIME USE		
	Male Student	Female Student	Ratio*	Male Student	Female Student	Ratio*
Tobacco	59.0%	52.2%	1.13	57.6%	51.5%	1.12
Alcohol	74.6%	74.6%	1.00	71.7%	71.9%	1.00
Inhalants	21.8%	20.3%	1.07	23.7%	20.6%	1.15
Any Illicit Drug	38.1%	28.6%	1.33	40.2%	33.0%	1.22
Marijuana	35.7%	24.8%	1.44	39.3%	31.2%	1.26
Cocaine	17.1%	10.1%	1.69	9.0%	6.9%	1.30
Crack	4.8%	3.0%	1.60	3.3%	2.9%	1.14
Hallucinogens	4.9%	3.1%	1.58	9.3%	6.5%	1.43
Uppers	7.3%	6.9%	1.06	8.2%	8.5%	0.96
Downers	8.6%	6.8%	1.26	6.8%	6.0%	1.13
Rohypnol	14.3%	12.6%	1.13	5.7%	4.9%	1.16
Steroids	2.4%	1.2%	2.00	3.0%	1.4%	2.14
Ecstasy	2.4%	1.8%	1.33	5.4%	4.4%	1.23
Heroin	2.2%	1.6%	1.38	2.8%	2.1%	1.33

* Ratio=(%Male Students)/(%Female Students)

Table 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Ethnicity: 1998

	BORDER LIFETIME USE			NON-BORDER LIFETIME USE		
	Anglo Students	Hispanic Students	Ratio*	Anglo Students	Hispanic Students	Ratio*
Tobacco	58.2%	55.6%	1.05	57.2%	60.1%	0.95
Alcohol	74.3%	74.9%	0.99	71.3%	77.2%	0.92
Inhalants	20.2%	21.0%	0.96	22.5%	27.7%	0.81
Any Illicit Drug	32.6%	33.3%	0.98	35.6%	43.4%	0.82
Marijuana	30.2%	30.1%	1.00	34.1%	42.1%	0.81
Cocaine	11.2%	13.7%	0.82	7.7%	13.1%	0.59
Crack	3.6%	3.8%	0.95	3.2%	4.1%	0.78
Hallucinogens	7.3%	3.7%	1.97	10.2%	7.0%	1.46
Uppers	10.0%	6.9%	1.45	11.2%	7.2%	1.56
Downers	8.2%	7.6%	1.08	8.4%	5.6%	1.50
Rohypnol	10.0%	13.7%	0.73	5.6%	7.3%	0.77
Steroids	1.8%	1.7%	1.06	2.5%	1.9%	1.32
Ecstasy	3.8%	1.9%	2.00	6.2%	4.3%	1.44
Heroin	2.1%	1.9%	1.11	2.5%	3.2%	0.78

* Ratio=(%Anglo Students)/(%Hispanic Students)

The table also shows that, except for inhalants, Rohypnol, and steroids, the ratio of male-to-female use was greater among border students than among non-border students. The ratio of lifetime alcohol and tobacco use was identical for border and non-border students.

ETHNICITY

Ethnicity was strongly associated with different rates and patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B4, B5, and B6). Since African Americans, Native Americans and Asians accounted for less than 2 percent of the border secondary students, comparisons are only made in this report between Hispanic and Anglo students. (See Terminology section for more discussion of ethnicity.)

Table 3.2 compares lifetime use of all substances between Anglo and Hispanic secondary students, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing Anglo prevalence of use by Hispanic prevalence of use. (A ratio greater than 1.00 means that Anglo students have higher prevalence than Hispanic students). The ratios show that Anglo students were much more likely to have ever used hallucinogens, uppers, and Ecstasy, while Hispanic students were more likely to have ever used cocaine and Rohypnol. There was little or no difference in the rates of lifetime use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, crack, downers, steroids and heroin. Current use of these substances showed similar ethnic patterns as lifetime use, with the exception that Anglo students were somewhat more likely than Hispanics to currently use tobacco.

Table 3.2 also allows comparison between border and non-border students based on ethnicity. Anglo students on the border had higher lifetime levels of alcohol, cocaine, and Rohypnol and lower levels of use of marijuana and most other illicit drugs than non-border Anglos. Border Hispanic students had higher levels of downer and Rohypnol use, but lower levels of tobacco, alcohol, inhalant, marijuana and most other illicit drug use than their non-border peers.

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AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE

As Table 3.3 shows, inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by both border and non-border secondary school students. Other alcoholic beverages and smokeless tobacco were the next earliest substances tried. Marijuana was the first illicit drug tried by students, at the average age of 13.5 years. The average age for first trying any of the illicit drugs for either group of students was no later than 14.6 years.

CLASSROOM GRADE IN SCHOOL

Table 3.4 shows that prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine increased linearly and peaked at grade eleven or twelve, while for Rohypnol, use peaked at grade nine or ten. The tendency for lifetime use of some substances by border students to be lower in grade twelve than in grade eleven was not seen elsewhere in the state. This finding for border students does not seem to be explained by student demographic characteristics or by the drop-out rate.

Border students in grade seven reported the highest lifetime and past-month use of inhalants. The decrease in reported lifetime use as students age partly reflects the fact that some inhalant users drop out of school early and are not represented in the samples of older students.

ACADEMIC SCHOOL GRADE

Seventy-three percent of border students and 79 percent of non-border students said that, on average, they received grades of A's and B's. Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances (Tables B7 and B8). Students who earned C's or lower reported higher lifetime and current use of all illicit drugs, inhalants, and tobacco than did those who earned A's and B's.

Table 3.5 shows the ratio of substance use by students making lower academic grades as compared to those making better grades. (A ratio over 1.00 means that

Table 3.3. Average Age (in Years) of First Use of Substances Among Texas Secondary School Students: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
Inhalants	12.3	12.2
Beer	12.6	12.2
Cigarettes	12.6	12.3
Wine Coolers	13.0	12.6
Smokeless Tobacco	13.0	12.7
Wine	13.1	12.6
Liquor	13.5	13.2
Marijuana	13.5	13.5
Heroin	13.6	13.7
Steroids	13.7	13.2
Uppers	13.9	14.0
Downers	13.9	13.9
Rohypnol	14.0	13.8
Crack	14.1	13.8
Hallucinogens	14.2	14.2
Ecstasy	14.3	14.6
Cocaine	14.5	14.4

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Table 3.4. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Grade: 1998

	PAST-MONTH USE					
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Inhalants	Marijuana	Cocaine	Rohypnol
Grade 7	16.1%	26.9%	13.9%	7.4%	2.2%	3.3%
Grade 8	21.8%	35.9%	12.7%	11.0%	3.6%	4.8%
Grade 9	27.6%	44.6%	9.4%	13.8%	6.0%	6.4%
Grade 10	28.1%	48.0%	5.8%	14.9%	7.2%	5.6%
Grade 11	32.7%	52.6%	5.6%	15.6%	8.1%	4.8%
Grade 12	33.1%	52.2%	3.6%	14.3%	8.5%	4.7%

	LIFETIME USE					
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Inhalants	Marijuana	Cocaine	Rohypnol
Grade 7	41.0%	58.3%	26.8%	16.2%	5.4%	7.4%
Grade 8	51.2%	69.5%	26.4%	24.9%	9.4%	11.5%
Grade 9	57.5%	75.9%	22.3%	31.3%	13.7%	15.5%
Grade 10	59.4%	80.7%	17.5%	36.3%	16.7%	16.6%
Grade 11	65.3%	84.9%	17.7%	38.9%	19.4%	16.3%
Grade 12	62.1%	82.6%	11.8%	36.9%	19.1%	13.2%

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1998

	BORDER LIFETIME USE			NON-BORDER LIFETIME USE		
	A's & B's	C's, D's, & F's	Ratio*	A's & B's	C's, D's, & F's	Ratio*
Tobacco	51.9%	65.8%	1.27	50.4%	69.7%	1.38
Alcohol	73.1%	79.1%	1.08	69.2%	81.7%	1.18
Inhalants	17.7%	30.2%	1.71	19.0%	33.4%	1.76
Any Illicit Drug	28.7%	46.2%	1.61	31.7%	54.3%	1.71
Marijuana	25.6%	43.1%	1.68	30.3%	52.9%	1.75
Cocaine Crack	11.0%	21.3%	1.94	6.6%	15.9%	2.41
Hallucinogens	3.3%	5.9%	1.79	6.7%	12.4%	1.85
Uppers	5.9%	10.6%	1.80	7.2%	12.7%	1.76
Downers	6.1%	12.0%	1.97	5.3%	10.4%	1.96
Rohypnol	10.8%	20.9%	1.94	4.0%	10.0%	2.50
Ecstasy	1.8%	2.9%	1.61	4.0%	8.0%	2.00
Heroin	1.4%	3.4%	2.43	1.8%	4.8%	2.67

* Ratio=(%C, D & F Students)/(%A & B Students)

students making lower grades were more likely to use substances). As an example, border students who made C's, D's, and F's were about twice as likely to use cocaine or crack, Rohypnol, downers or heroin as students who made A's and B's. There was relatively little difference in the lifetime use of alcohol between border students who made good grades and those who made poorer grades. It is also of interest that the ratios between students who made good and bad grades were greater for non-border students than for border students, suggesting that good grades may have a smaller "protective" effect among border students than among students elsewhere in the state.

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FAMILY STRUCTURE

The survey asked if students lived with "both of your parents" and 71 percent of border students responded affirmatively, as compared to 62 percent of non-border students. The question did not distinguish whether "both parents" referred only to biological parents or could include stepparents as well. Table 3.6 shows students' lifetime prevalence rates of substance use by family structure, and indicates the ratio of substance use by students in other family structures compared to that of students who lived with both parents. (A ratio over 1.00 indicates that students who did not live with both parents had higher substance use than those who did). As shown in the table, among both border and non-border students, those who lived with both parents were less likely to use any substance than those who did not live with both parents.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Several questions included in the survey can be considered indirect indicators of students' socioeconomic status and/or disposable income. The questions include whether the student held a job, whether the student received an allowance, whether the student qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, and whether the student's parents were college graduates.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Only 15 percent of border secondary students had jobs, as compared to 32 percent of non-border students. This difference may well be due to the higher unemployment rates along the border, which would limit a youngster's ability to get a job.

There was a strong positive relationship between student employment and substance use in all grades. Seventy-one percent of border students who held jobs had used a substance (defined as tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or any illicit drug) in the past school year, while 58 percent of students who did not have a job reported past year substance use. This same pattern was found among non-border students, with 69 percent of job holders reporting past-year substance use, as compared to 53 percent of non-job holders. The differences in substance use between job holders and those without jobs lessens as grade level increases, perhaps reflecting the fact that having a job becomes more and more common as students age.

Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1998

	BORDER LIFETIME USE			NON-BORDER LIFETIME USE		
	Students Who Lived With Both Parents	Students Who Lived in Other Family Structures	Ratio*	Students Who Lived With Both Parents	Students Who Lived in Other Family Structures	Ratio*
Tobacco	52.2%	63.9%	1.22	49.7%	62.3%	1.25
Alcohol	72.3%	80.4%	1.11	67.2%	79.4%	1.18
Inhalants	19.2%	25.5%	1.33	20.3%	25.1%	1.24
Any Illicit Drug	29.3%	43.1%	1.47	30.5%	46.3%	1.52
Marijuana	26.2%	40.0%	1.53	29.1%	45.0%	1.55
Cocaine/Crack	11.9%	18.3%	1.54	7.0%	11.3%	1.61
Hallucinogens	3.3%	5.8%	1.76	6.4%	10.2%	1.59
Uppers	6.1%	9.5%	1.56	7.0%	10.6%	1.51
Downers	6.5%	10.7%	1.65	5.1%	8.3%	1.63
Rohypnol	11.6%	17.7%	1.53	4.4%	6.7%	1.52
Ecstasy	1.7%	3.0%	1.76	4.0%	6.2%	1.55
Heroin	1.8%	2.2%	1.22	2.0%	3.2%	1.60

* Ratio=(%Other Family Students)/(%Both Parent Students)

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Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 1998

	BORDER LIFETIME USE			NON-BORDER LIFETIME USE		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	65.1%	53.2%	1.22	61.9%	48.9%	1.27
Smokeless Tobacco	14.9%	9.0%	1.65	21.7%	11.8%	1.85
Beer	71.8%	58.6%	1.22	67.3%	51.6%	1.30
Wine Coolers	71.3%	59.3%	1.20	69.2%	55.2%	1.25
Wine	59.5%	48.2%	1.23	60.4%	46.4%	1.30
Liquor	64.3%	48.6%	1.32	64.8%	46.3%	1.40
Any Illicit Drug	43.0%	31.5%	1.37	45.8%	32.1%	1.43
Marijuana	40.3%	28.3%	1.42	44.4%	30.8%	1.44
Cocaine/Crack	19.5%	12.7%	1.54	11.8%	7.1%	1.65
Hallucinogens	6.6%	3.5%	1.88	11.6%	6.1%	1.90
Rohypnol	16.7%	12.8%	1.30	6.7%	4.6%	1.46
Ecstasy	3.6%	1.8%	1.97	7.5%	3.6%	2.08
Heroin	2.9%	1.7%	1.67	3.3%	2.1%	1.60

* Ratio = (% Students Who Had a Job) / (% Students Who Had No Job)

The strong relationship between holding a job and substance use is further shown in Table 3.7, which compares lifetime use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing the prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. For both border and non-border students, all ratios were substantially greater than 1.00, meaning that students who held a job were more likely to use all substances.

STUDENT ALLOWANCES

Forty-nine percent of border secondary students and 44 percent of non-border students said they received allowances. For border students, there was no difference in substance use based on whether or not they received an allowance: 60 percent of both groups reported substance use in the past school year. Among non-border students, substance use was higher for those who did not get an allowance than for those who did (61 percent versus 54 percent). This was true whether or not those who received an allowance also held a job.

FAMILY INCOME LEVEL

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a proxy measure for coming from a low-income family (see Terminology section for income criteria for receiving lunch assistance). About 65 percent of all border secondary students said they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, as compared to 26 percent of non-border students. Students who qualified for lunch assistance are referred to in this report as "low income."

Among border students, those who qualified for the free or reduced-price lunch program were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (59 percent versus 66 percent). This pattern was consistent at all grade levels (Table 3.8). However, among non-border students, the relationship varied by grade level. In grades seven and eight, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to have used a substance in the past year than those from other families. But the association was reversed for grades nine through twelve. This change may be partly explained by the fact that lower-income students who use drugs are more likely to drop out in the lower grades, leaving those still in school less likely to be drug users. This explanation would also be consistent with the finding among border and non-border students that the difference in prevalence of use among lower- and higher-income students became larger over the grade levels.

PARENTAL EDUCATION LEVEL

In the survey, students were asked whether either of their parents had graduated from college. About 28 percent of border respondents and 50 percent of non-border students said that at least one of their parents had graduated from college.

Overall, there was no difference in past-year substance use between border students who did or did not have a college-educated parent (Table 3.9). However, there was a significant reversal by grade level: younger students whose parents did not have a college education had slightly higher substance use while older students whose parents did not have a college education had lower use.

Non-border secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (55 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (64 percent), and this was consistent for all grade levels.

LENGTH OF TIME IN SCHOOL DISTRICT

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district. This question was intended as a measure of the relative stability of students' lives, as well as of the overall geographic mobility of families in the school district. Among border students, 8 percent had lived in their district one year or less, 15 percent had lived in their district two to three years, and 77 percent had lived there four years or more. Non-border students were slightly more mobile, with 11 percent

Table 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Family Income Level: 1998

		All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Border	Low Income	59%	43%	53%	60%	65%	67%	67%
	Higher Income	66%	45%	57%	67%	72%	78%	77%
Non-Border	Low Income	55%	44%	53%	58%	60%	60%	61%
	Higher Income	60%	38%	50%	61%	67%	68%	74%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug

Table 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Parental Education Level: 1998

		All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Border	College	62%	42%	55%	65%	67%	73%	76%
	Not College	61%	46%	56%	61%	66%	69%	66%
Non-Border	College	55%	35%	46%	56%	64%	65%	71%
	Not College	64%	49%	59%	64%	68%	68%	73%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug

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having lived in their district a year or less, 17 percent having lived in their district two to three years, and 72 percent having lived there four years or more.

In general, there was very little difference in substance use by the amount of time students had lived in their town. For border students, those who had been in the district three years or less were very slightly more likely to use inhalants and most illicit substances but slightly less likely to use alcohol than those who had lived in the district longer (Appendix B, Tables B13 and B14). The same pattern prevailed for non-border students.

CHAPTER 4. PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER SECONDARY STUDENTS

This chapter discusses risk and resiliency factors such as peer use, perceived availability and danger of substances, parental attendance at school events, perceived parental attitudes towards substance use, perceived safety, gambling behavior, and extracurricular activities.

PEER USE

Peer behavior has been found in numerous research studies to be one of the strongest factors associated with substance use, although the direction of causality may go either way. In this survey, students were asked how many of their close friends used substances. The response choices were "none," "a few," "some," "most," and "all" (Table E1). Thirty-seven percent of border students said that most or all of their close friends drank beer, as did 31 percent of non-border students. These figures are slightly lower than the proportion of students who themselves admitted to drinking beer during the past school year.

Not surprisingly, students' reported peer use was strongly correlated with their own use. Among students who had never drunk beer themselves, only 13 percent reported that most or all of their close friends drank beer, while among students who had drunk beer in the past month, 64 percent reported that most or all of their close friends drank beer.

About 17 percent of border students and 21 percent of non-border students said that most or all of their close friends used marijuana. These are very close to the percentages of students who said that they had used marijuana during the past school year. Only 6 percent of border students who had never used marijuana said that most or all of their friends used marijuana, while 61 percent of past month marijuana users said that most or all of their friends used marijuana.

PEER VALUES AND BEHAVIORS

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: "felt close to their parents," "sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun," "cared about making good grades," "belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member," and "wished they could drop out of school" (Table E7). Response categories were "none," "a few," "some," "most," and "all." Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents.

Table 4.1 compares the responses of border and non-border students about the values and behaviors of their friends. The responses of the students were similar for three of the questions, but more non-border students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons and more border students reported having at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to belong to one.

Table 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Say They Have At Least A Few Friends Who....

	Border	Non-Border
Feel Close to Their Parents	94%	95%
Sometimes Carry Weapons	36%	42%
Care About Making Good Grades	96%	97%
Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member	39%	29%
Wish They Could Drop Out of School	46%	46%

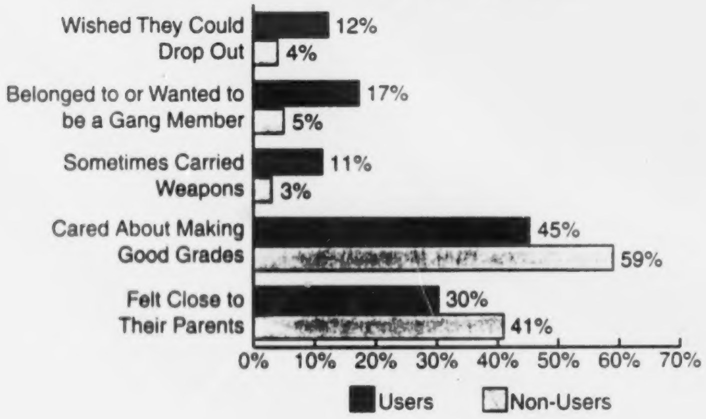

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used or Never Used Marijuana Who Said Most or All of Their Friends....

When the responses of border and non-border students who had ever used alcohol or marijuana are compared against the responses of their peers who had not used these substances (Appendix E, Table E1), non-substance users were much more likely to say that most or all of their friends felt close to their parents and cared about making good grades. Substance users were more likely to report having friends who carried weapons, who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members, or who wished they could drop out of school. Figure 4.1 illustrates these relationships for border students who had ever used marijuana as compared to those who had never used it.

SUBSTANCE USE AT PARTIES

Sixty-one percent of border students and 57 percent of non-border students reported that alcohol was used at one or more of the parties they attended during the past school year (Figure 4.2 and Appendix E, Table E2). Forty-four percent of border seniors said that alcohol was always consumed at parties they attended, whereas only 6 percent of seventh graders said so.

The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less common, but still frequent; 41 percent of border students and 44 percent of non-border students reported that marijuana or other illicit drugs were used at some of the parties they attended in the past year.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended: 1998

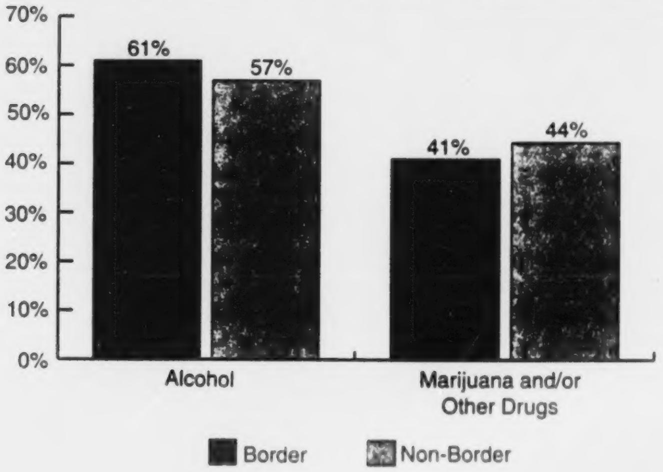

Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Perceived Availability: 1998

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco					
Border	5.1%	12.7%	17.7%	25.5%	38.4%
Non-Border	3.6%	7.5%	10.6%	20.7%	37.4%
Alcohol					
Border	11.3%	24.3%	33.7%	44.8%	55.5%
Non-Border	7.4%	14.0%	23.4%	36.5%	48.0%
Marijuana					
Border	1.0%	4.1%	8.0%	15.9%	29.8%
Non-Border	0.7%	1.7%	5.9%	16.1%	34.5%
Cocaine					
Border	0.6%	1.9%	3.5%	9.1%	20.7%
Non-Border	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	5.2%	13.5%
Crack					
Border	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	2.4%	7.3%
Non-Border	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	3.9%
Hallucinogens					
Border	0.2%	1.0%	2.5%	6.1%	7.1%
Non-Border	0.2%	0.6%	2.9%	7.6%	15.1%
Rohypnol					
Border	0.6%	2.1%	3.3%	7.4%	16.0%
Non-Border	0.2%	0.5%	2.5%	5.4%	12.7%
Heroin					
Border	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	3.6%
Non-Border	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	3.8%

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Students reported that many substances were readily available if they wanted to obtain them. Not surprisingly, students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to obtain than other substances (Table E3).

Students in the upper grades said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, 56 percent of border seniors reported that beer was very easy to obtain, whereas only 25 percent of border seventh graders said so. About 40 percent of border seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana compared to 13 percent of seventh graders.

Table 4.2 shows the past-month use of eight substances broken down by how past-month users perceived their availability. For example, 56 percent of all border students who said that alcohol was very easy to get actually drank alcohol in the month prior to the survey, while only 11 percent of those who said that alcohol was impossible to get drank it in the previous month.

Border students were more likely than non-border students to report that alcohol, cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were easy to obtain. These substances were also used more often by border students than by those not living on the border. However, data from this survey cannot answer the question as to whether the higher use is caused by the greater availability of these substances, or whether, instead, those who use them are simply more likely than non-users to report that they are easy to get.

For instance, when only non-substance users are considered, border students were generally no more likely than non-border students to say that substances were easy to get. In fact, among those who had never used them, border students were less likely to say that alcohol was easy to get, and they were about equally as likely as non-border students to say that cocaine or crack were easy to get. The only substance which was clearly reported as easier to obtain on the border even by those who had never used it was Rohypnol.

Students reported that parties were their major source of alcohol, with friends as the second most common source (Figure 4.3). There was little difference between border and non-border students in terms of the percentage who had

Figure 4.3. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources: 1998

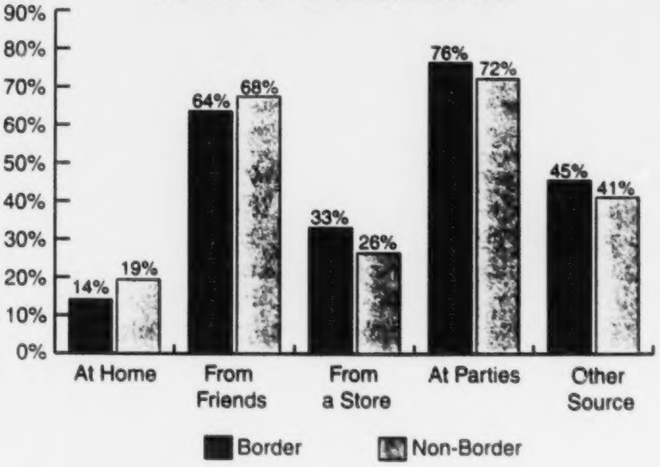

Table 4.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Danger: 1998

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco				
Border	16.0%	29.9%	43.2%	50.5%
Non-Border	12.0%	29.0%	44.0%	61.0%
Alcohol				
Border	30.4%	49.0%	60.7%	70.7%
Non-Border	23.0%	44.0%	59.0%	68.0%
Marijuana				
Border	4.6%	20.3%	38.5%	58.9%
Non-Border	4.0%	19.0%	39.0%	61.0%
Cocaine				
Border	3.3%	19.9%	33.8%	36.7%
Non-Border	1.0%	13.0%	31.0%	26.0%
Crack				
Border	0.8%	5.4%	16.1%	18.8%
Non-Border	0.0%	4.0%	13.0%	20.0%
Ecstasy				
Border	0.3%	2.4%	5.3%	13.8%
Non-Border	1.0%	5.0%	10.0%	22.0%
Steroids				
Border	0.3%	1.3%	4.4%	11.0%
Non-Border	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	12.0%
Heroin				
Border	0.3%	2.3%	7.4%	12.8%
Non-Border	0.0%	4.0%	11.0%	15.0%

obtained alcohol from parties or friends, but border students were somewhat less likely than non-border students to have obtained alcohol from home and more likely to have obtained it from a store. The proximity to Mexico may make the acquisition of alcohol from commercial sources easier for border students.

PERCEIVED DANGER OF SUBSTANCES

In the survey, students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for teens their age to use substances. The response choices ranged from "very dangerous" to "not at all dangerous" (Table E-4).

Some 47 percent of border and 39 percent of non-border secondary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use. Forty-four percent of border and non-border students alike believed that alcohol was very dangerous. Sixty-six percent of border students and 57 percent of non-border students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use. Eighty-four percent of border students and 87 percent of non-border student thought cocaine was very dangerous to use, and 87 percent of border students and 90 percent of non-border students thought heroin was very dangerous to use.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of student use. Youths who believed that substances were very dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances. Among border students, 30 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 71 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 4.3). Only 5 percent of border adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas 59 percent of those who believed marijuana was not at all dangerous had used it.

Table 4.3 also shows that perceived danger was somewhat less of a deterrent to use for border students than non-border students. Border students who considered tobacco, alcohol or cocaine to be dangerous were nevertheless more likely to have used those products in the past month than non-border students who considered them dangerous.

The relationship of marijuana use and selected risk factors is demonstrated in Figure 4.4. Use of marijuana was lower among border students (30 percent lifetime and 13 percent past month) than among non-border students (35 percent lifetime and 16 percent past month). This lower use is associated with the facts that border students were more likely to perceive marijuana as hard to get and dangerous to use, and border students were less likely to report having friends who used marijuana.

PERCEIVED PARENTAL ATTITUDES

There was little difference between border and non-border students in the reported attitude of their parents to substance use. Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of students who said that their parents strongly disapproved of youth their age using cigarettes, beer, or marijuana.

Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use substances than those who said their parents approved or were neutral about their substance use. In the border survey, only 28 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of their drinking beer actually drank during the past month, compared to 52 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved and 53 percent of

Figure 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Used by Most/All of Their Friends: 1998

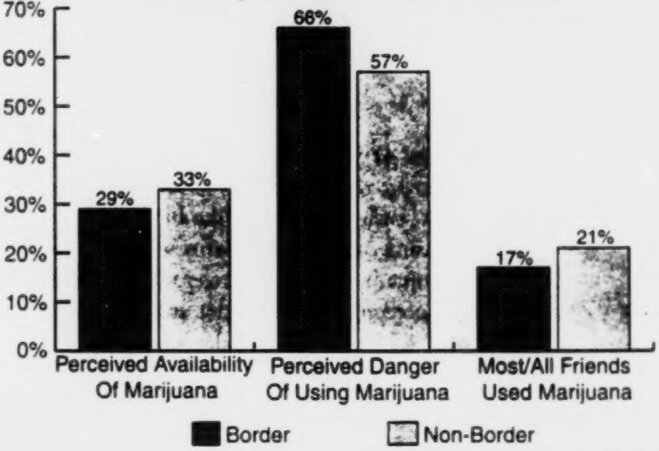

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Figure 4.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana: 1998

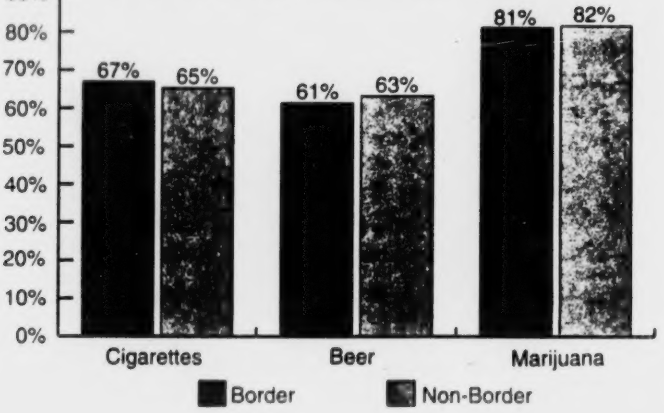

Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Had Used Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Perceived Parental Attitudes: 1998

	Cigarette Use	Beer Use	Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	23%	28%	12%
Parents Approved	42%	52%	26%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	42%	53%	32%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	23%	26%	12%

those who reported their parents as neutral (Table 4.4). Similar behavior patterns were seen for cigarette and marijuana smokers.

An unexpected finding was that students who said that they did not know their parents' attitudes towards substance use were no more likely to be substance users than those who knew that their parents actually disapproved of use. (The elementary school survey found that students who did not know their parents' attitudes were more likely to have tried substances than those who reported parental disapproval.) However, further analysis revealed that those students who said they did not know how their parents felt were students who also tended to mark "don't know" on other survey questions. This fact suggests that these students may have also been more likely to mark "never heard of it/never used it" for each substance they were asked about.

Perceived parental disapproval of tobacco and beer use declined as students got older. In contrast, parental disapproval of marijuana use increased by grade. This was true among border and non-border students alike.

In addition, as students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes (Table E5). For example, in grade seven, 19 percent of the border students said they did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer, while by grade 12, only 5 percent did not know. However, many students begin substance use as early as in elementary school (see Chapters 7 through 9 of this report). Therefore, there is a strong need for parents to talk with their children and make their disapproval known early on.

PARENTAL ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL EVENTS

Students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. This question was intended to indicate, at least partially, the degree to which parents were involved with their children's education.

About 51 percent of all border secondary students said that their parents regularly participated in such school-related activities, as compared to 44 percent of non-border parents. Students, both border and non-border, who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users (Figure 4.6).

PERCEIVED SAFETY

Students were asked how safe they felt in their home, in their neighborhood, and at school (Table E6). They were asked to rate each environment as "very safe," "somewhat safe," "not very safe," or "not safe at all." Table 4.5 compares the responses of border and non-border students. While there was little difference in perceptions about the safety of their homes or schools, border students reported feeling less safe in their neighborhoods.

Students' substance use was associated with their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Students who had ever used substances said they felt significantly less secure in their homes and schools than non-users (Table 4.6). For example, 76 percent of border secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 84 percent of non-drinkers. However,

Figure 4.6. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol and Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users, Texas Secondary Students: 1998

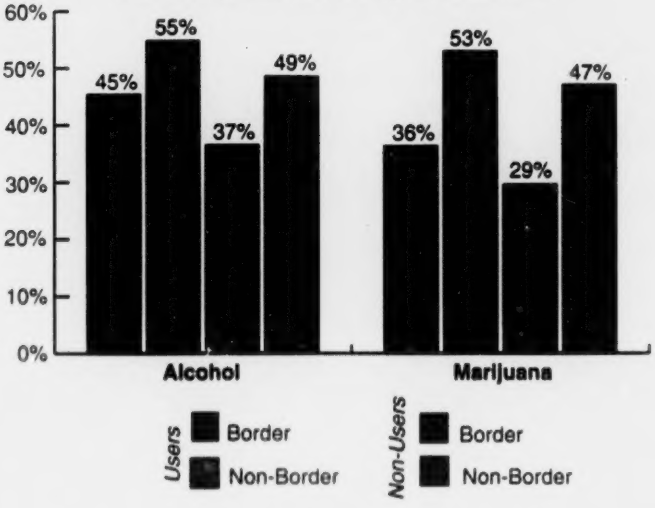

Table 4.5. Perceptions of Safety Reported by Texas Secondary Students: 1998

How Safe Do You Feel...	Border	Non-Border
...in Your Home?		
Very Safe	78.4%	76.0%
Somewhat Safe	17.6%	21.1%
Not Very Safe	1.7%	1.3%
Not Safe At All	0.5%	0.4%
Don't Know	1.7%	1.2%
...in Your Neighborhood?		
Very Safe	33.1%	40.8%
Somewhat Safe	48.0%	47.3%
Not Very Safe	13.1%	8.0%
Not Safe At All	3.2%	2.1%
Don't Know	2.7%	1.9%
...at School?		
Very Safe	36.1%	33.5%
Somewhat Safe	47.0%	50.5%
Not Very Safe	9.8%	9.3%
Not Safe At All	3.6%	3.6%
Don't Know	3.6%	3.1%

Table 4.6. Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users, Texas Border Secondary Students: 1998

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...in Your Home?				
Very Safe	76.4%	84.3%	73.8%	80.5%
Somewhat Safe	19.6%	12.2%	21.0%	16.2%
Not Very Safe	1.9%	1.2%	2.4%	1.4%
Not Safe At All	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Don't Know	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.5%
...in Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	32.8%	33.6%	34.3%	32.3%
Somewhat Safe	48.7%	46.3%	46.6%	48.9%
Not Very Safe	13.2%	12.9%	12.5%	13.3%
Not Safe At All	3.2%	3.2%	4.4%	2.7%
Don't Know	2.3%	3.9%	2.3%	2.8%
...at School?				
Very Safe	34.2%	41.2%	32.7%	37.3%
Somewhat Safe	48.8%	42.5%	47.4%	47.2%
Not Very Safe	10.0%	9.2%	10.9%	9.3%
Not Safe At All	3.6%	3.3%	4.8%	3.0%
Don't Know	3.4%	3.9%	4.2%	3.2%

there was little difference between substance users and non-users in their perceptions of neighborhood safety.

GAMBLING

A small number of questions about gambling behavior were asked because gambling has been found to be associated with substance use and abuse among youth as well as adults. Commercial gambling, including lottery play, is also not legal in Texas for those under eighteen years of age.

Thirty-six percent of border secondary school students under age eighteen said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year, even though state law requires that tickets only be sold to those aged eighteen or older. Some 61 percent of students who were eighteen or older also reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The percentage of students under eighteen who bought lottery tickets did not increase very much with age: 34 percent of thirteen year olds and 39 percent of seventeen year olds reported they bought tickets in the past year.

As Figure 4.7 shows, border students were more likely to have bought lottery tickets than non-border students; this was true both for underage and legal-age students.

Thirty-seven percent of border students and 39 percent of non-border students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money, besides lottery play. There was little difference in these percentages by grade.

On the border, 43 percent of male students and 35 percent of female students reported having bought a lottery ticket, and 50 percent of males and 24 percent of females said they had participated in other gambling activities. In terms of ethnicity, 40 percent of Hispanic students and 29 percent of Anglo students had played the lottery, and 37 percent of Hispanic students and 34 percent of Anglo students had participated in other gambling activities. The gender and ethnicity patterns (males more than females, Hispanics more than Anglos) were similar elsewhere in the state as well.

Students' grades were inversely related to their gambling. Some 34 percent of border students who made A's had bought lottery tickets, as compared to 40 percent of students who made F's; and 33 percent of students who made A's had participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 50 percent of students who made F's. This pattern was found equally among non-border students.

Students who had jobs were also more likely to gamble. Only 37 percent of border students who did not have a job bought lottery tickets, as compared to 51 percent who had jobs; and 35 percent of those without jobs participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 46 percent of those who had jobs. It may be thought that students with jobs were more likely to play the lottery and to gamble on other activities because they had more disposable income to spend on betting activities. However, having money from an allowance was not found to be related to gambling, so it is probable that having a job increases the likelihood of gambling for other reasons, such as increased exposure to adults and adult activities.

Most students reported spending very little money on gambling. While 53 percent of all students surveyed reported spending no money on gambling during the past year, some 23 percent spent $10 or less, 13 percent spent $11 to $50, and 5 percent each spent $51 to $100 or more than $100 on gambling activities over the past year.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol. Figure 4.8 shows the percentage of lottery players versus lottery non-players who had used selected substances. For example, 31 percent of students who played the Texas Lottery were current smokers, as compared to 21 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. Some 37 percent of lottery

Figure 4.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Bought Lottery Tickets in the Past Year, by Age: 1998

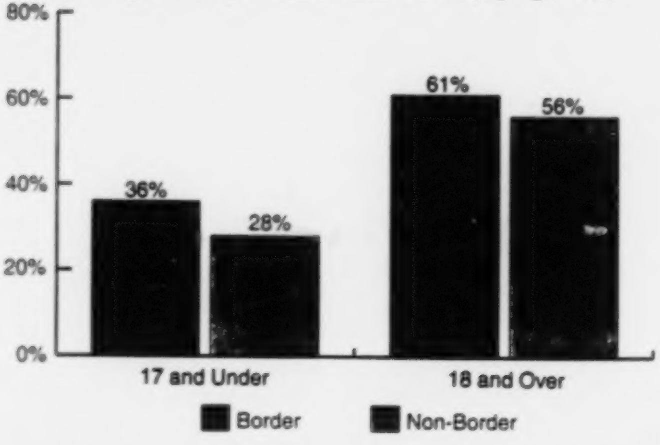

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Figure 4.8. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Texas Lottery Participation: 1998

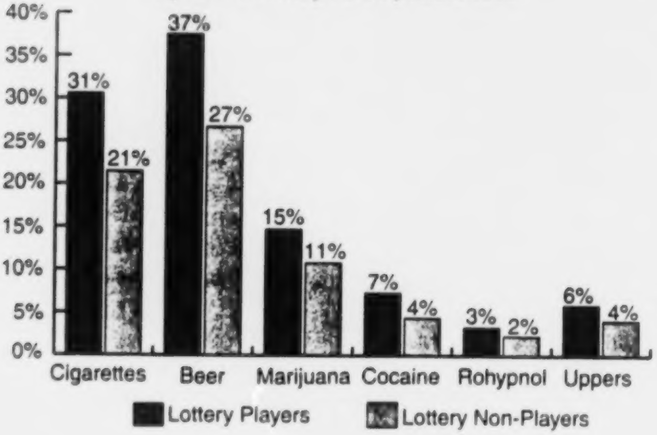
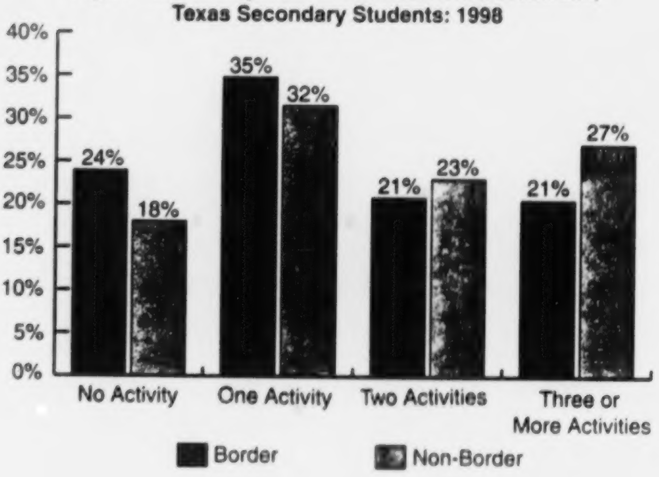


Figure 4.9. Participation in Extracurricular Activities, Texas Secondary Students: 1998



players drank beer in the past month, while only 27 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets were current beer drinkers. Lottery players were also more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past month. Substance use was also higher among students who had participated in other forms of gambling, as compared to those who had not gambled. Higher substance use among students who had gambled was found elsewhere in the state as well.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Students were asked if they regularly participated in each of eleven specific extracurricular activities. As Figure 4.9 shows, students in border schools were less likely to participate in extracurricular activities than were students in non-border schools. Those border students who were involved in extracurricular activities participated in a smaller number of activities, on average.

Among border students, Anglo students were more likely to participate in extracurricular activities, and Anglo students and female students were more likely to participate in multiple activities (Figure 4.10).

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Figure 4.11 shows the percentage of students who participated in each specific extracurricular activity asked about.

Overall, there were some differences between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use substances in regard to extracurricular activity participation (Table 4.7). The differences were more pronounced for non-border students, perhaps because they were more likely to be involved in extracurricular activities. For example, among border students, there was little difference between students who had and those who had not used alcohol in the past month in terms of the number of extracurricular activities they participated in, while among non-border students, those who used alcohol participated in fewer activities than those who did not. However, among border students and non-border students alike, marijuana users participated in significantly fewer extracurricular activities than students who did not use marijuana. Again, the difference was stronger among non-border students.

Figure 4.10. Participation in Extracurricular Activities Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Ethnicity and Gender: 1998

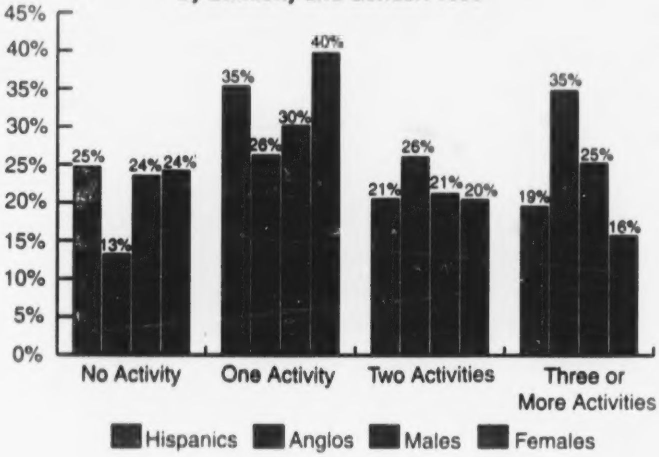


Figure 4.11. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Regularly Participated in Specific Extracurricular Activities: 1998

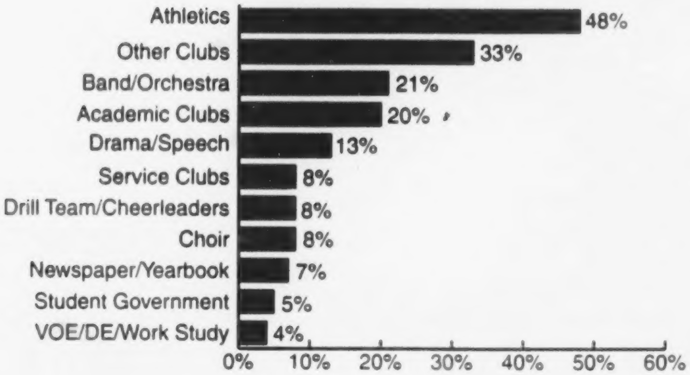
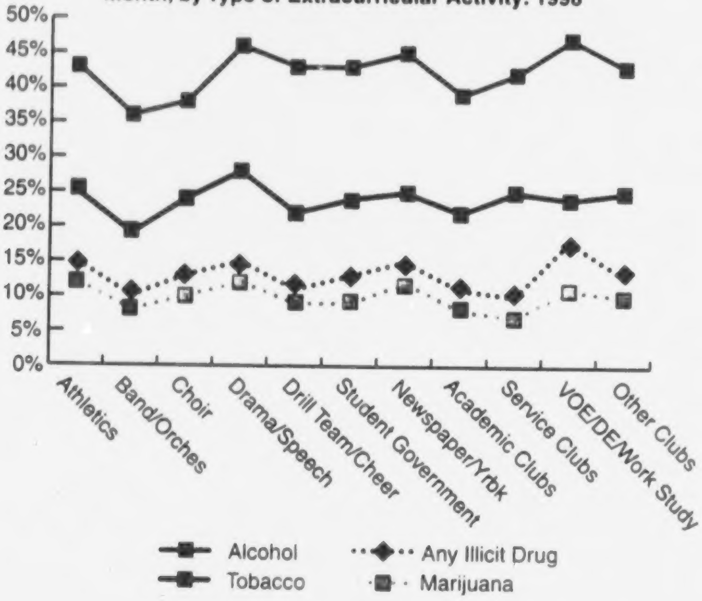


Table 4.7. Participation of Texas Secondary School Students in Extracurricular Activities by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 1998

# of Activities	Past-Month Alcohol Use Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users	Past-Month Marijuana Use Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users
0	24%	23%	22%	16%	32%	23%	30%	16%
1	35%	35%	33%	31%	35%	35%	35%	31%
2	21%	21%	22%	24%	18%	21%	19%	24%
3 or More	20%	21%	23%	29%	14%	22%	16%	29%

Figure 4.12. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998



Looked at in another way, the more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For instance, 17 percent of students who did not participate in any extracurricular activities were current marijuana users, as compared to 13 percent of those who participated in one activity, 11 percent of those who participated in two activities, and 9 percent of those who participated in three or more activities. However, the direction of causality (does substance use prevent a student from participating in activities, or does participation in activities help protect a student from substance use?) cannot be determined from the data in this survey alone.

While the use of substances was lower overall among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than among those who did not participate in such activities, important differences were observed in the prevalence of substance use among the different activity groups (Tables F1-F10). Figure 4.12 shows the differences in past-month use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and illicit drugs for students participating in different activities.

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As shown in Figure 4.12, past-month alcohol use ranged from a high of 47 percent for vocational/distributive education/work study students to a low of 36 percent for students in band or orchestra. Students who participated in drama/speech and newspaper/yearbook activities also had relatively high alcohol use, while those in academic clubs and choir were at the low end of use.

Vocational education/work study students also had the highest prevalence of past-month illicit drug use (particularly of drugs other than marijuana), while students who participated in drill team/cheerleading, academic clubs, service clubs, or band/orchestra were the least likely to have used any drugs.

Tobacco use was highest among those who participated in drama/speech activities and lowest again for students in band or orchestra.

Athletics was the most popular extracurricular activity, with 48 percent of all students being involved. Among athletes, 43 percent were current alcohol users, 15 percent reported use of illicit drugs, and 25 percent were current users of tobacco products. This was about average use for all students. The 21 percent of secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest use of all substances. Current use of alcohol was at 35 percent for these students, illicit drugs at 10 percent, and tobacco at 19 percent.

CHAPTER 5. ALCOHOL AND DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG BORDER SECONDARY STUDENTS

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they had experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include difficulties with friends, criticism from a date, trouble with teachers, trouble with the police, and driving after drinking or while high on drugs.

TROUBLE WITH FRIENDS

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of their alcohol or drug use during the past school year. Border students looked very similar to non-border students in their responses. Eight percent of border and non-border secondary students reported having trouble with their friends, and 8 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border students said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their own drinking behavior (Table E-8). The percentage who had experienced problems with friends and dates due to their own drug use were both reported at 6-7 percent by border and non-border students. Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 10 percent of border seniors said they had difficulties with friends because of their drinking compared to only 5 percent of seventh graders.

TROUBLE WITH SCHOOL

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Students were asked on how many days during the past school year they had been absent due to illness or for reasons other than skipping or cutting school. Border students who had used marijuana in the past year reported being absent for these reasons an average of 5.0 days, while non-users reported being absent 3.9 days. Students who had drunk alcohol in the past year reported an average of 4.6 days absent as compared to non-drinkers, who reported 3.4 days absent. Inhalant users reported an average of 4.8 days absent as compared to 4.0 days absent for inhalant non-users. Non-border students had been absent slightly more than border students and substance users in the non-border areas reported being absent about a day more than non users.

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of students who had used each of the substances listed during the past month, classified by the number of days that they had been absent from school and the number of days that they had had conduct problems.

It is clear that substance use increased in tandem with increases in the number of absences or behavior problems that students reported. For example, 30 percent of students who had not missed any days of class had drunk alcohol in the past month, as compared to 43 percent of those who had been absent 1 to 3 days, 49 percent of those absent 4 to 9 days, and 52 percent of those who had missed 10 or more days. This pattern was also found for tobacco, marijuana and illicit drugs

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Table 5.1 Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 1998

	Number of Days Absent From School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	17%	26%	31%	35%
Alcohol	30%	43%	49%	52%
Inhalants	7%	9%	10%	13%
Marijuana	8%	12%	15%	19%
Any Illicit Drug	10%	15%	19%	25%

	Number of Days with Conduct Problems at School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	16%	34%	46%	58%
Alcohol	31%	55%	65%	70%
Inhalants	5%	11%	16%	24%
Marijuana	6%	17%	29%	38%
Any Illicit Drug	7%	21%	35%	47%

overall, and was true for non-border students as well.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger correlate of substance use. Students were considered to have had conduct problems if they reported that, during the school year, they had skipped or cut class; had been sent to the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude; had someone from home called to school because of their conduct or attitude; had gotten into trouble with their teachers because of drinking; or had gotten into trouble with their teachers because of drug use.

Students who had used marijuana during the past school year reported being sent by a teacher to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their conduct or attitude on an average of 5.5 days during the school year, while students who did not use marijuana reported that this had occurred on only 1.6 days. Alcohol drinkers reported having school problems on an average of 3.3 days as compared to 1.1 days for non-drinkers. Inhalant users were in trouble on 5.0 days, as compared to 1.9 days for non-inhalant users. The relative magnitude of difference in conduct problems between substance users and non users was very similar for non-border students, as well.

Looked at in another way, Table 5.1 shows that, among those secondary students who reported no conduct problems during the school year, only 31 percent had drunk alcohol and 6 percent had used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, among students who had conduct problems on ten or more days, 70 percent had drunk alcohol and 38 percent had used marijuana in the past month. This pattern was also true for the other substances asked about, and was the same for non-border students as well.

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CLASS ATTENDANCE WHILE DRUNK OR HIGH

As Figure 5.1 shows, border students were slightly more likely than non-border students to have attended class while drunk or while high on inhalants or drugs other than marijuana. Non-border students, on the other hand, were slightly more likely to say they had attended class while high on marijuana. However, the differences between border and non-border students were very small, at only about 1-2 percent.

Figure 5.1 also indicates that, while most students who went to class while drunk did so only on 1 to 3 days during the year, the greater proportion of students who went to school high on marijuana did so on four or more occasions. This is a worrisome finding, as it indicates a possible pattern of not only more harmful behaviors at school by marijuana smokers, but also heavier involvement in substance use by marijuana users than by users of alcohol or other drugs.

TROUBLE WITH AUTHORITY FIGURES

Students were also asked about any alcohol- or drug-related trouble they may have encountered with authority figures, such as teachers or the police. Some 4 percent of both border and non-border secondary students said they had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 1.8 percent of border and 1.4 percent of non-border students had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Tables E9 and E10). While students in each grade level reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers (about 1 to 2 percent), the percentage reporting trouble with law enforcement authorities increased with grade. About 7 percent of border seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking compared to 3 percent of seventh graders.

Three percent of both border and non-border students reported that they had gotten into trouble with the police in the past year due to their drug use, and 2 percent of border and non-border students had trouble with their teachers due to their drug use. There was no difference in grade level in terms of drug-related problems with police or teachers.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Attended Class While High on Substances, by Number of Days: 1998

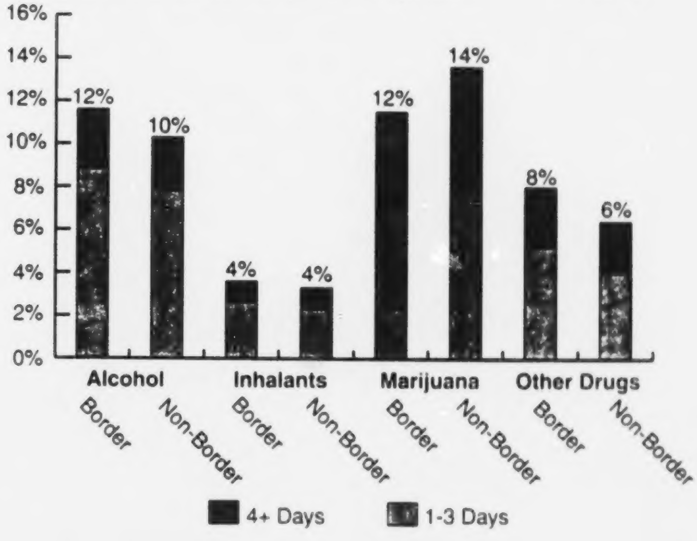
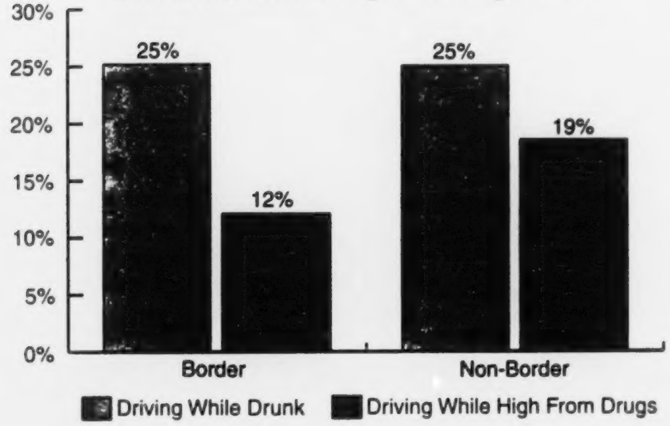


Figure 5.2. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High From Drugs: 1998



DRIVING WHILE DRUNK OR HIGH

Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. In the 1998 school survey, 25 percent of border and non-border seniors admitted they had driven a car after having had "a good bit to drink" at least once in the past year (Figure 5.2). Among these seniors, 18 percent had driven in this condition one to three times, 4 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 4 percent had done so ten or more times (Table E11).

In comparison, 12 percent of border seniors and 19 percent of non-border seniors reported having driven when they were high from drugs. Among border seniors, 8 percent had done so one to three times, 2 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 2 percent had done so ten or more times during the past year. The patterns were similar for non-border seniors.

CHAPTER 6. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT SUBSTANCE USE AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR AMONG BORDER SECONDARY STUDENTS

Students were asked about the substance abuse education and information that they may have received at school and the resources they might use if they needed help with a substance abuse problem. They were also asked whether they had sought any treatment in the past year for a substance-related problem.

SCHOOL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The survey asked students whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. As Figure 6.1 shows, 67 percent of border students and 64 percent of non-border students reported receiving substance abuse information from a school source in 1998 (see also Table E12).

A majority of the students had received information from more than one source. Students in border schools reported having received information from more sources (four, on average, for those students who reported receiving information) than non-border students (who received information from three sources, on average).

WHERE STUDENTS WOULD GO FOR HELP

Students were asked where they would go if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help. They were asked to indicate whether or not they would turn to each of seven possible sources of help (see Table 6.1), and were also given the option of marking "I wouldn't go to anyone" (see also Table E13).

Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Received Information on Drugs or Alcohol During the Past School Year From Various Sources: 1998

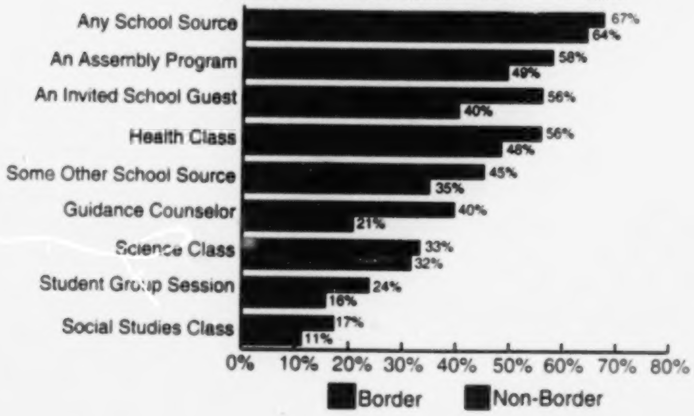
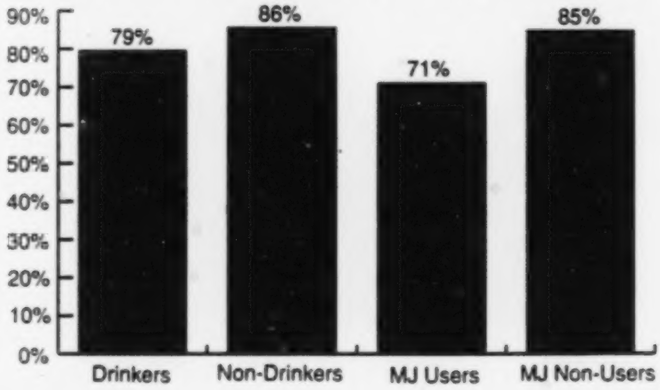


Table 6.1. Where Texas Secondary Students Would Go for Help if They Had a Drug or Alcohol Problem: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
Counselor or program in school	46%	33%
Another adult in school	41%	30%
Counselor or program outside school	44%	42%
Parents	60%	58%
Medical doctor	41%	39%
Friends	71%	76%
Another adult outside school	63%	61%
Any Adult	83%	82%

Figure 6.2. Percentage of Texas Border Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from An Adult, by Whether or Not the Student Used Substances in the Past Month: 1998



About 90 percent of students said that they would go to at least one of the sources listed if they needed help for a substance problem. As Table 6.1 shows, border and non-border students were most likely to report that they would go to their friends for help (over 70 percent), and over 60 percent said they would turn to their parents or another adult. Border students seemed more willing than non-border students to seek help from a counselor or program in school or from another adult in their school, such as a nurse or teacher. But when all adults were considered, border and non-border students were equally likely to say they would seek help from an adult (82-83 percent).

Figure 6.2 compares the help-seeking intentions of students who had used alcohol or marijuana in the last month to those of students who had not used these substances. Students who were already using substances were less likely than non-users to say they would turn to an adult for help if they needed it. For example, 85 percent of border students who had not used marijuana in the past month said that they would turn to an adult if they had a substance problem, as compared to only 71 percent of border students who had smoked marijuana in the past month. Current alcohol users seemed also more reluctant than non-drinkers to seek help from an adult. These patterns were true for non-border students as well. It is troubling that the very students who might need help the most were the least likely to say they would seek it.

Figure 6.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Sought Help by Number of Illicit Drugs Used: 1998

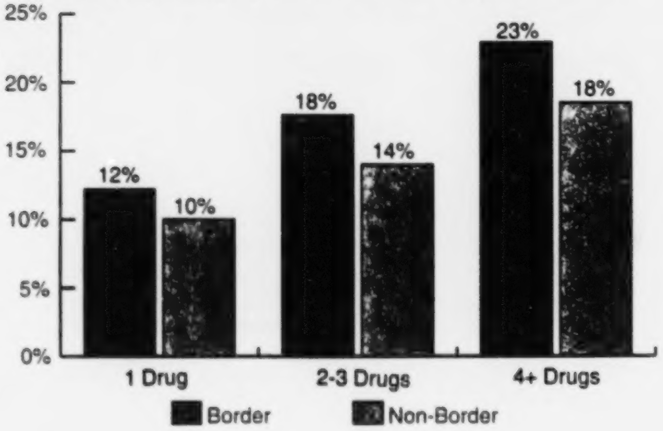


Table 6.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
All	9.2%	6.6%
Grade 7	10.1%	7.0%
Grade 8	10.4%	7.9%
Grade 9	10.3%	7.4%
Grade 10	8.5%	6.8%
Grade 11	7.9%	5.4%
Grade 12	7.0%	4.2%

Looked at in another way, Tables B11 and B12 in Appendix B present prevalence rates of substance use based on whether or not students said they would seek help from adults. Rates of use for each substance were substantially higher for students who said they would not seek help from an adult if they had a problem.

STUDENTS WHO HAVE ALREADY SOUGHT HELP FOR SUBSTANCE PROBLEMS

Students were also asked whether they had already sought help from persons other than family or friends for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.2, 9 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border secondary students said they had sought help since school began for problems related to their substance use. When considering only those students who reported having had one of the substance-related problems discussed above, the proportions who had sought help rose to 16 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Help-seeking was positively related to the number of substance-related problems students reported, as well as to the number of different illicit drugs they used. For instance, among students who had experienced only one of eight problems asked about, only about 11 percent had sought help in the past year, while among students who had experienced three or more problems, 26 percent said they had sought help. Similarly, among students who had used illicit drugs in the past year, 12 percent of those who had used one drug had sought help, as compared to 23 percent of those who had used four or more drugs (Figure 6.3). The greater help-seeking behavior of multiple drug users was noted among non-border students as well.

Table 6.2 above also indicated that help-seeking tended to decline with grade level. This was even more evident when only students who reported any drug or alcohol problems were considered, among whom only 10 percent of seniors, as compared to 26 percent of those in seventh grade, had sought help. The fact that help-seeking declines at the same time as the prevalence of substance use and substance problems is increasing is troubling. It may be that substance use and substance problems are considered less serious or less in need of intervention when they occur among older students. On the positive side, there was no decrease by grade level in the proportion of students who said they would seek help from an adult if they had a problem. Over three-quarters of students at all grade levels who had already experienced substance-related problems said that they were willing to seek help from an adult for such problems and, hopefully, many of them had already done so.

CHAPTER 7. PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

This chapter discusses the findings of the elementary school survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on patterns of use of each substance and the characteristics of students who use them. The prevalence of lifetime and past-year use of each substance by border and non-border elementary students in 1998 is shown in Appendix B, Table B15 (border) and Appendix J, Table J7 (non-border). Prevalence tables by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and other demographic categories follow the above tables.

Figure 7.1 shows the prevalence of lifetime use of the substances asked about and Figure 7.2 shows use of these substances in the past-year, for border and non-border elementary students.

Figure 7.1 shows that border elementary students were somewhat more likely than non-border students to have ever drunk beer and wine coolers and to have ever used inhalants in their lifetimes. Figure 7.2 shows that border students were more likely to have used these substances in the past year as well. Lifetime and past-year use of tobacco, wine, liquor, and marijuana was similar for both border and non-border students.

Overall, in 1998, about 29 percent of all border elementary students had used tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana during the past school year and 38 percent had used one or more of these substances in their lifetime. These figures were slightly higher than the 26 percent of non-border students who had used these substances during the past year and the 35 percent who had ever used them.

Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, Border and Non-Border: 1998

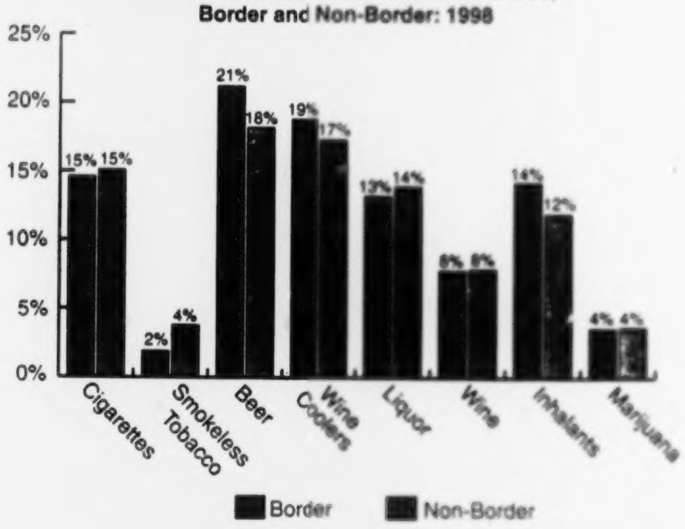
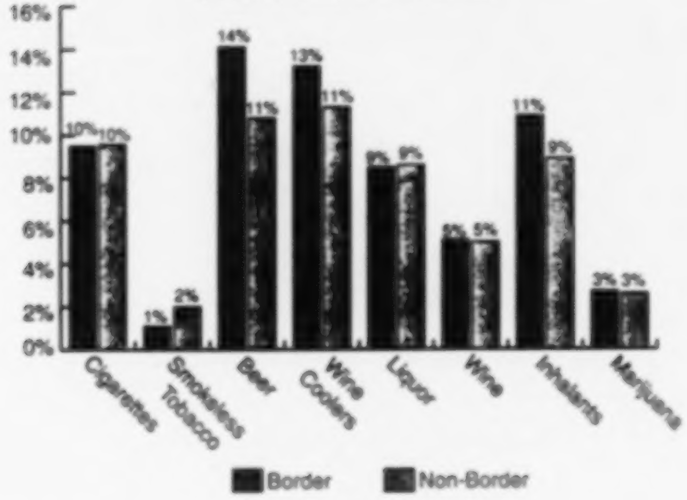


Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Elementary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past School Year, Border and Non-Border: 1998



TOBACCO

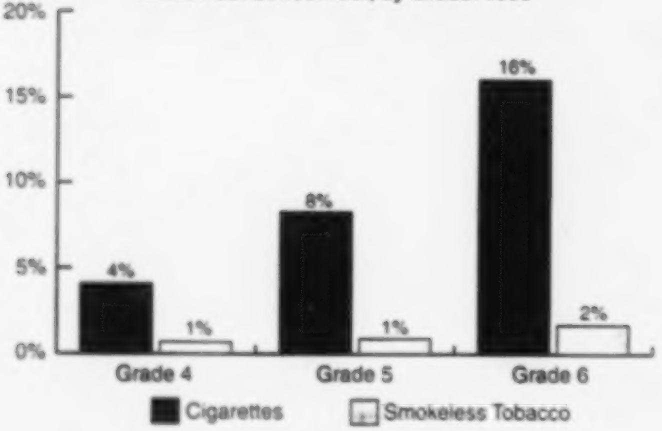
Despite being a licit drug, at least for those aged eighteen and over, tobacco is one of the most addictive substances, and its long-term use is a major risk factor for lung cancer, heart disease, and certain respiratory disorders such as emphysema. It is considered an entry-level or "gateway" drug because tobacco is often the first substance used in a progression to other substances. The tobacco category in the prevalence tables shown in Appendix B includes the use of both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (snuff or chewing tobacco).

Among Texas border elementary students, tobacco was the second most widely used substance, following alcohol in popularity. In 1998, 15 percent of all border elementary students reported having used some type of tobacco product in their lifetime, and about 10 percent had used it in the past school year. As with most other substances, tobacco use increased with grade level (Figure 7.3). The average age reported for the first use of tobacco among sixth graders who had ever used it was 10.1 years, slightly earlier than the age of first use of any other substance except beer (see Table 7.3 later in this chapter).

Cigarette smoking was much more common than smokeless tobacco use among youths, as it is among adults. Almost 10 percent of border elementary students had smoked cigarettes during the past year, as compared to only 1 percent who had used chewing tobacco or snuff. Students perceived smokeless tobacco as somewhat more dangerous than cigarettes, with 62 percent saying that smokeless tobacco was very dangerous, as compared to 54 percent who thought that cigarettes were very dangerous. Cigarettes appeared to be more widely available than other forms of tobacco, with 24 percent of border elementary students saying that they had ever been offered a cigarette as compared to only 5 percent who had been offered smokeless tobacco.

Male border elementary students were more likely than female students to have smoked cigarettes and to have used smokeless tobacco during the past school year. Hispanic youths were more likely than Anglos to have smoked cigarettes, but there was no difference in smokeless tobacco use, perhaps because overall

Figure 7.3. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco In the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998



prevalence was so low. There was no difference in past-year tobacco use by family income level.

Border elementary students were equally as likely as students living elsewhere in Texas to have smoked cigarettes in their lifetime and in the past year, but they were slightly less likely to have used smokeless tobacco (see Figures 7.1 and 7.2). The average age at first use of tobacco products was very similar for border and non-border students, at about nine-and-a-half years old.

Among both border and non-border elementary students, males were more likely than females to have used tobacco products, and Hispanic students were more likely than Anglos to have smoked cigarettes. Interestingly, the increased likelihood of Hispanic students to smoke was greater away from the border (13 percent of Hispanic students versus 9 percent of Anglo students) than on the border (10 percent of Hispanics versus 8 percent of Anglos). This is why, despite the higher proportion of Hispanics in the border population, the overall rates of smoking were no higher for border than for non-border students.

Since income was strongly associated with ethnicity (with Hispanic students more likely to come from lower-income families, both on the border and elsewhere in the state), the relationship between income and tobacco use was looked at separately for Hispanic and Anglo students. The results showed that, among Hispanic students, there was little relationship between income and tobacco use for either border or non-border residents. For Anglo students, however, there was a difference between those living on the border and elsewhere. For Anglo students in the border area, there was, just as for Hispanics, almost no relationship between income and tobacco use. However, for Anglo students living elsewhere, those coming from low-income families were one-and-a-half times more likely (15 percent) than those from higher-income families (10 percent) to have used tobacco in the past year.

ALCOHOL

As is true among older students as well as among adults in the general population, alcohol was the most widely used substance by elementary students on the border, with 32 percent having tried it at least once during their lives and 23 percent having drunk alcohol during the past school year. The percentage of students who had ever tried alcohol and the percentage who had consumed it within the past year increased with grade, more than doubling between fourth and sixth grades (Table B15). Many young students on the border begin drinking at an early age (see Table 7.3 later in this chapter). Over one-half of lifetime alcohol users said they had first started drinking alcohol when they were nine years old or younger. Beer was the first alcoholic beverage elementary students usually tried.

The popularity of alcohol consumption may be due to its easy availability and the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous to use as some other substances. About 34 percent of border elementary students reported that they had been offered alcohol at some time in their lives. Only 42 percent thought it was very dangerous to drink beer and 39 percent thought it very dangerous to drink wine coolers (in comparison to 54 percent who thought it very dangerous to smoke cigarettes and 79 percent who thought it very dangerous to use marijuana). A large percentage (35 percent) of students who had drunk alcohol said they had obtained it from home—presumably not always with their parents' approval, since most students said their parents did not approve of youth their age drinking beer.

Students were asked about four categories of alcoholic beverages including beer, wine, wine coolers and liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.). Beer and wine coolers were consumed most often, with 14 and 13 percent of the students having drunk each of them respectively in the past school year, as compared to 8 percent who had consumed wine and 5 percent who had consumed liquor. Students first tried liquor at age ten, about a year later on average than beer. Figure 7.4 shows the percentage of border elementary students in each grade who had consumed each kind of beverage during the past school year.

Elementary students were asked how many times during the past twelve months they had consumed two or more drinks in a row, which is a considerable amount of alcohol for a young person aged 12 years old or younger. Having two

Figure 7.4. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Specific Alcoholic Beverages in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

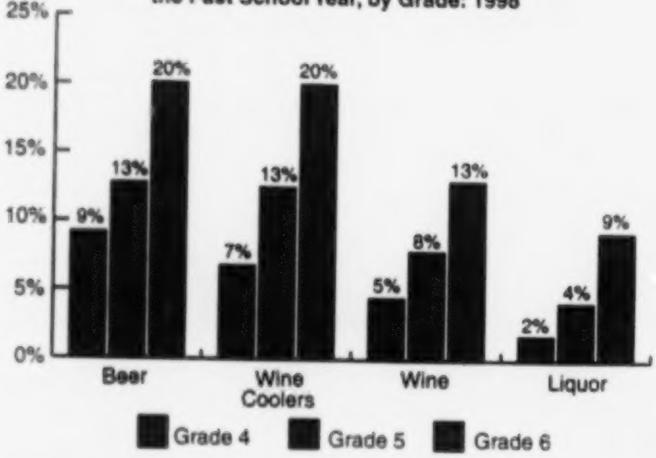
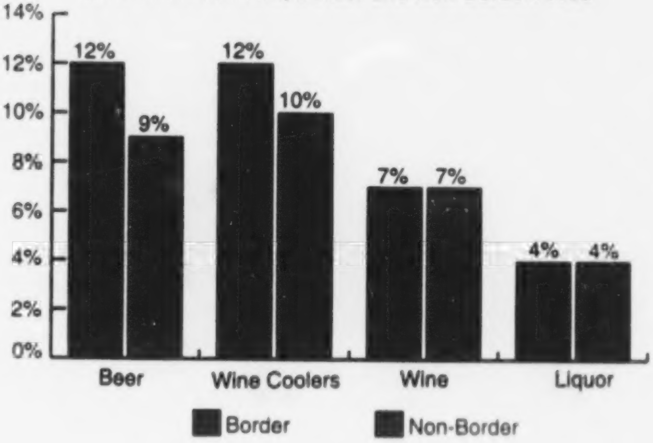


Table 7.1. Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption Among Border Elementary Students, by Grade: 1998

During the past year, how many times have you had two or more drinks in a row?

	1 Time	2 Times	3+ Times	Never
Beer				
All Students	5.1%	3.2%	3.5%	88.2%
Grade 4	3.7%	2.1%	1.9%	92.3%
Grade 5	4.6%	2.8%	2.8%	89.8%
Grade 6	7.0%	4.6%	5.7%	82.7%
Wine Coolers				
All Students	4.8%	3.3%	3.7%	88.2%
Grade 4	2.7%	1.7%	1.6%	94.0%
Grade 5	4.7%	3.2%	2.9%	89.2%
Grade 6	6.9%	5.0%	6.3%	81.8%
Wine				
All Students	3.4%	2.0%	1.7%	92.9%
Grade 4	1.9%	1.0%	0.8%	96.3%
Grade 5	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	93.6%
Grade 6	5.0%	3.2%	2.7%	89.1%
Liquor				
All Students	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 4	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 5	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	97.0%
Grade 6	2.8%	2.1%	2.8%	92.3%

Figure 7.5. Percentage of Texas Elementary Students Who Drank Two or More Drinks in a Row At Least Once During the Past School Year, Border and Non-Border: 1998



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or more drinks in a row on two or more occasions during the past year was defined as *heavy drinking* for elementary students (in contrast to the definition used among secondary students, which was "usually" consuming five or more drinks in a row during the past year). Of the four alcoholic beverages asked about, wine coolers and beer were the most likely to be consumed in large quantities (Table 7.1). About 12 percent of all border elementary students (8 percent, 10 percent, and 17 percent of fourth, fifth, and sixth graders, respectively) had drunk two or more beers in a row at least once during the 1998 school year, and almost 4 percent claimed to have done so three or more times. Figures were similar for wine coolers. The prevalence and frequency of heavy drinking increased with grade level for all beverages.

Male elementary students on the border were more likely than females to report lifetime and past-year use of alcohol. Anglos were less likely than Hispanics to have drunk beer or wine coolers in their lives and in the past year, but their use of wine and liquor was similar. Lower-income students had similar use of beer and wine coolers as higher-income students, but were slightly less likely to have drunk wine or liquor. All of these demographic differences were true when considering heavy drinking as well.

Elementary students living on the border were somewhat more likely than their peers living elsewhere in the state to have drunk beer and wine coolers in their lifetime and during the past year, but there was almost no difference for wine and liquor consumption (Figure 7.2). Border students were also more likely to have drunk heavily than non-border students (Figure 7.5 and Table G5 in Appendix).

The age at which students had first tried beer and other alcoholic beverages was almost identical for border and non-border students, at about nine years old for beer, the first type of alcohol tried, and nine-and-a-half to ten for the other beverages (Table 7.3).

Drinking within subgroups of students generally followed the same patterns on and away from the border. Both on the border and elsewhere in the state, boys were more likely than girls, and Hispanic students were somewhat more likely than Anglo students, to have drunk alcohol during the past year.

As had been found for tobacco use, the relationship between income and alcohol use was similar between border and non-border students who were Hispanic but differed for Anglo students. Both on the border and elsewhere, Hispanic students from lower-income families were less likely than those from higher-income families to have drunk alcohol in the past year. Among Anglo students living on the border, lower income was also similarly associated with less alcohol use. However, among Anglo students living in the non-border areas of the state, the opposite was true: those who were from lower-income families were more likely to have consumed alcohol.

INHALANTS

The term *inhalants* refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or huffing (inhaling through the mouth). In the elementary survey, students were asked whether they had inhaled gasoline, paint thinner, glue, whiteout or correction fluid, spray paint or "other" inhalant substances with the intention of getting high. Inhalants are readily available; their easy access, low cost and intoxicating effects make them an

Figure 7.6. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants and Who Had Used Them in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

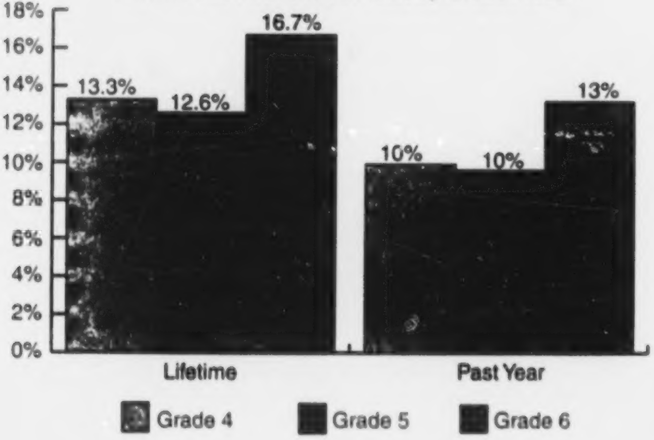
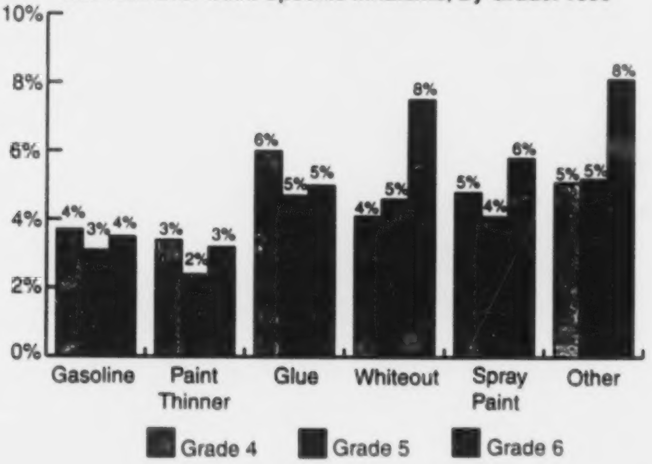


Figure 7.7. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants, By Grade: 1998



alluring choice for young people experimenting with substances. Inhalants were the third most prevalent substance after alcohol and tobacco among younger students.

About 14 percent of border elementary students had used inhalants during their lifetime, and about 11 percent had used them in the past school year. Lifetime and past-year inhalant use increased between grades five and six, but not between grades four and five (Figure 7.6). The average age at which students had first used inhalants was about half a year later than the age at which they had first tried beer (Table 7.3), but about the same age as when they had first tried tobacco (10.2 years of age for sixth graders).

Students were asked whether they had used any of the following specific inhalant substances "with the intention of getting high:" gasoline, paint thinner, glue, whiteout or correction fluid, and spray paint.

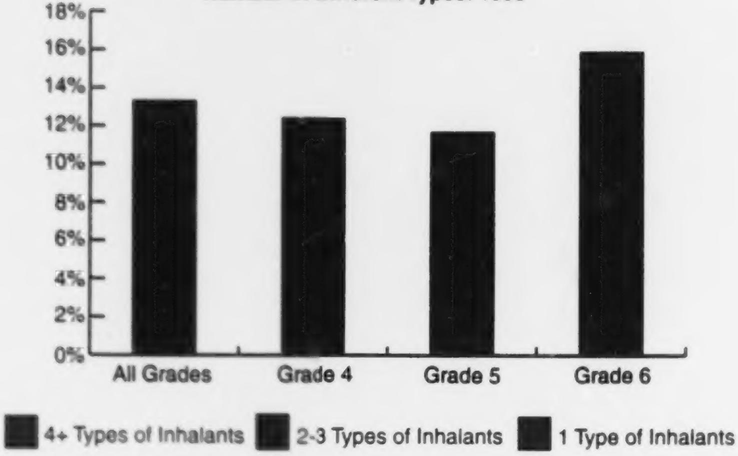
Correction fluid, closely followed by glue and spray paint, were the most commonly used inhalants among border elementary students (Table G1), while gasoline and paint thinner were used by somewhat fewer students. Many students also reported using "other" (unspecified) inhalants. While lifetime prevalence rates increased with grade level for correction fluid, there was a curvilinear relationship between grade and use of gasoline, glue, paint thinner and spray paint, with fifth graders reporting the lowest prevalence of those inhalants as compared to students in the other grades (Figure 7.7). Sixth graders favored correction fluid over other specific inhalants, while fourth graders favored glue and fifth graders favored glue and correction fluid about equally.

About half of all lifetime inhalant users admitted to having used at least two different kinds of inhalants. Of all border elementary students surveyed, 6 percent had ever used one type of inhalant, 5 percent had ever used two or three different inhalants, and 2 percent said they had ever used four or more types of inhalants (Figure 7.8).

Male elementary students on the border were more likely than female students to have used inhalants in their lifetime and in the past year. By grade six, however, past-year use was identical for boys and girls. Hispanic elementary students reported a lower prevalence of lifetime and past-year inhalant use than Anglo youths in fourth grade but a higher prevalence in fifth and sixth grades. Students from higher-income families were slightly more likely to report lifetime and past-year use of inhalants than students from lower-income families. But there was a difference in the way income was related to inhalant use for Hispanics and Anglos. Low-income Hispanic students were less likely than higher-income Hispanics to have used inhalants, while low-income Anglos were more likely than higher-income Anglos to have done so.

Elementary students living on the border were more likely than those living elsewhere in Texas to have used inhalants in their lifetime and during the past school year (Figures 7.1 and 7.2). The average age at first use for students who had ever used inhalants was very similar both on the border and elsewhere, at just over ten years old for sixth graders. For border students and non-border students alike, correction fluid and glue were the most commonly used inhalant

Figure 7.8. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade and Number of Different Types: 1998



substances. Border students who had ever used inhalants were very slightly more likely (51 percent) than non-border students who had used inhalants (49 percent) to have tried more than one kind of inhalant substance.

Both on the border and in the rest of the state, male elementary students were more likely than females to have used inhalants in their lifetime and in the past year. Similarly, Hispanic students were more likely than Anglos to have used inhalants, both on the border and elsewhere.

For both border and non-border students, lower income was negatively related to inhalant use among Hispanics (i.e. lower-income students used inhalants less) but was positively related among Anglo students (i.e. lower-income students used inhalants more).

MARIJUANA

Marijuana was the only illicit substance included in the elementary version of the Texas School Survey. Because of the relative difficulty of obtaining marijuana, as well as its high perceived danger, it is not surprising that marijuana prevalence was fairly low in the elementary grades. About 3.7 percent of border elementary students in 1998 had ever tried marijuana and 2.7 percent had used it within the past school year. As shown in Figure 7.9, lifetime and past-year prevalence were substantially higher in sixth grade than in the other two grades. Elementary youths began using marijuana later than other substances. In 1998, the average age of first use of marijuana among sixth graders who had ever used it was 10.6 years (Table 7.3), which was the same age as for liquor and the oldest age reported for any of the substances examined.

Male elementary students on the border were about twice as likely as females to report lifetime and past-year use of marijuana. Hispanic students were almost twice as likely as Anglos to have used marijuana in their lifetime or in the past year. Lower-income Hispanic students were less likely than higher-income Hispanic students to have used marijuana, whereas higher- and lower-income Anglo students were equally likely to have used marijuana.

Prevalence of past-year and lifetime marijuana use was almost identical between border and non-border students (Figures 7.1 and 7.2), and the age at first use was very similar as well (Table 7.3). In terms of the demographic characteristics

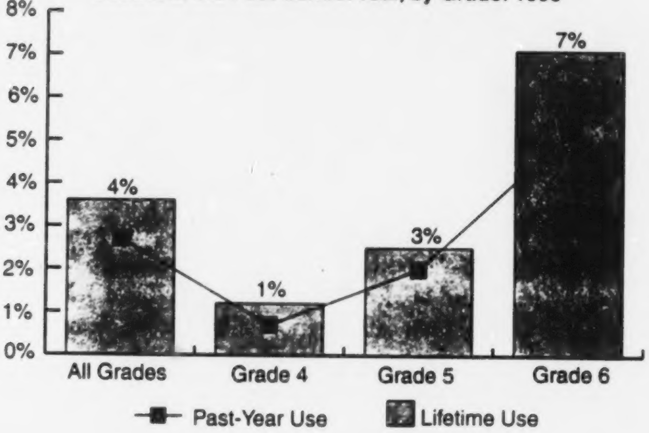


Figure 7.9. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana and Who Had Used It in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

Table 7.2. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Single or Multiple Substances During the Past School Year: 1998

Used no substance	**72.3%**
Used only one substance	**17.1%**
Alcohol only	11.4%
Tobacco only	1.5%
Inhalants only	4.1%
Marijuana only	0.1%
Used two substances	**6.7%**
Alcohol and tobacco	3.4%
Alcohol and inhalants	2.6%
Alcohol and marijuana	0.2%
Tobacco and inhalants	0.4%
Tobacco and marijuana	0.1%
Used three substances	**3.0%**
Tobacco+alcohol+inhalants	2.1%
Tobacco+alcohol+marijuana	0.6%
Tobacco+inhalants+marijuana	0.1%
Alcohol+inhalants+marijuana	0.2%
Used all four substances	**1.0%**

associated with marijuana use, both on the border and elsewhere, males were more likely than females to have used marijuana, and Hispanics were more likely than Anglos to have used it. Again, as had been found for use of other substances, there was a difference in the relationship between income and marijuana use depending on ethnicity and residence. Among border students, marijuana use was correlated with family income (higher-income students were more likely to use) for Hispanic students, but not associated with income at all for Anglo students. Among non-border students, there was little correlation between income and marijuana use for Hispanic students, while for Anglo students, there was a large inverse correlation (lower-income students were more likely to use).

Most elementary students who had used any substance within the past year had used only one of the four kinds of substances asked about in the survey. About two-thirds of the students who had used a substance in the past year had used either tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, but not more than one of those substances. There were very few cases of students using marijuana but no other drug.

The other one-third of substance users had used two, three or all four of the substances asked about during the past year. The most common pattern was to have used both tobacco and alcohol, and the second most common pattern was use of alcohol and inhalants. Table 7.2 shows the patterns of single and multiple substance use reported by border elementary students in 1998. There were no important differences in patterns of single or multiple substance use between border students and those living elsewhere.

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The earlier a child begins using substances, the more likely he or she is to progress to more problematic patterns of use.[1] Therefore, delaying the age of first use is an integral prevention strategy.

AGE AT FIRST USE OF SUBSTANCES

Beer was the first substance that border elementary school students tried (Table 7.3). Among sixth graders who had drunk beer, the average age of first use was 9.6 years, which was earlier than the age at first use of any other substance. Initiation of tobacco and inhalant use among sixth graders occurred about half a year later than alcohol use, and the onset of marijuana use was about 1 year later than alcohol use. Sixth graders had first tried marijuana at about 10.6 years of age.

As is generally the case among substance users, elementary students started using licit substances earlier than they began using illicit drugs. This observation is consistent with the view that alcohol, tobacco, and inhalants are "gateway drugs" whose use generally precedes the use of other drugs. Although alcohol was the earliest substance tried, only beer was tried this early, while wine coolers, wine and liquor were tried at about the same age as inhalants or marijuana.

For those who had used substances, there was almost no difference between border and non-border elementary students in the average age at first use of any substance.

Table 7.3. Average Age (In Years) of First Use of Substances Among Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Grade, Texas Elementary Students: 1998

Border	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Tobacco	8.4	9.3	10.1
Alcohol	8.2	9.0	9.7
Beer	8.1	8.8	9.6
Wine Coolers	8.7	9.4	10.2
Wine	8.7	9.5	10.2
Liquor	8.6	9.6	10.6
Inhalants	8.4	9.3	10.2
Marijuana	8.7	9.7	10.6
Non-Border	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Tobacco	8.4	9.1	9.9
Alcohol	8.2	8.9	9.5
Beer	8.1	8.8	9.4
Wine Coolers	8.5	9.3	10.1
Wine	8.6	9.4	10.1
Liquor	8.7	9.5	10.4
Inhalants	8.3	9.3	10.1
Marijuana	8.7	9.6	10.5

ENDNOTES

[1] Marnik Dekimpe, Linda Van de Gucht, Dominique Hanssens, and Keiko Powers, "Long-Run Abstinence After Narcotics Abuse: What Are the Odds?" *Management Science*, 44 (1998): 1476-1492.

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CHAPTER 8. DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

Substance use patterns differed among students according to their individual, family, peer and academic characteristics. This chapter examines substance use by gender, ethnicity, family structure, parental education and income, length of residence in the community, grade level, and academic performance (see Appendix B, Tables B15-B26).

GENDER

Male elementary students living on the border were more likely than female students to have used all substances. Table 8.1 presents past-year rates of substance use for boys and girls, and indicates the ratio of male use to female use. For example, male students were about 1.4 times more likely than females to have used tobacco in the past school year (almost 12 percent versus 8 percent). Ratios of past-year use narrowed for all substances as students became older. For instance, male fourth graders were 1.7 times more likely than female fourth

Table 8.1. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past School Year, by Gender and Grade: 1998

	Males	Females	Ratio *
Tobacco			
All Students	11.7%	8.2%	1.43
Grade 4	5.8%	3.2%	1.81
Grade 5	11.0%	6.3%	1.75
Grade 6	18.2%	15.1%	1.21
Alcohol			
All Students	26.4%	19.4%	1.36
Grade 4	18.5%	10.9%	1.70
Grade 5	25.5%	18.0%	1.42
Grade 6	35.1%	29.1%	1.21
Inhalants			
All Students	12.0%	9.8%	1.22
Grade 4	11.8%	8.2%	1.44
Grade 5	11.1%	8.0%	1.39
Grade 6	13.1%	13.2%	0.99
Marijuana			
All Students	3.6%	1.8%	2.00
Grade 4	1.1%	0.4%	2.75
Grade 5	2.8%	1.2%	2.33
Grade 6	6.8%	3.7%	1.84

* Ratio = (% Males) / (% Females)

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Figure 8.1. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past School Year, by Ethnicity: 1998

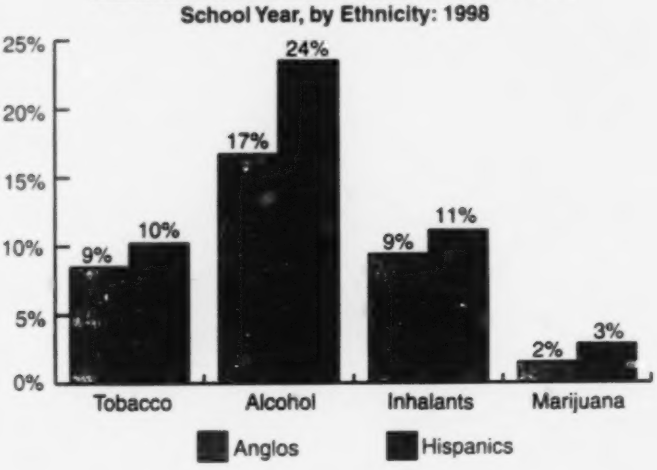
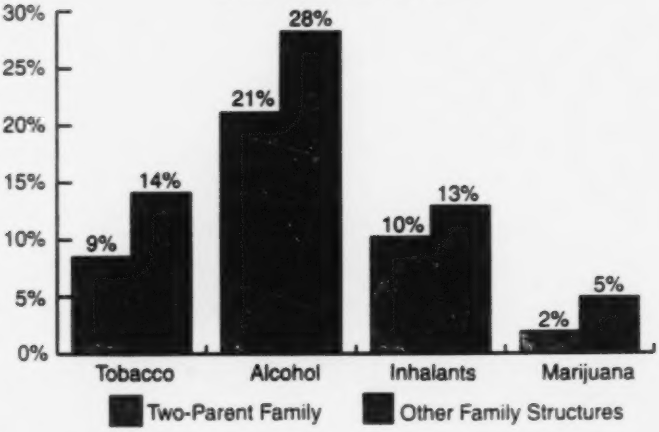


Figure 8.2. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past School Year, by Family Structure: 1998



graders to have used alcohol in the past school year, but by the sixth grade, males were only 1.2 times more likely than females to report alcohol use. This finding suggests that as students get older, girls increase their substance use at a faster rate than boys.

The pattern of male use being higher than female use was found equally among border and non-border elementary students, However, the male-female gap was relatively larger among border students than non-border students for all substances except inhalants, where the ratio was slightly lower on the border than elsewhere.

The larger gap between male and female use on the border was due to lower use of all substances by females on the border as compared to elsewhere in the state, combined with higher use of all substances except tobacco by border males.

ETHNICITY

The term "ethnicity" refers to a student's self-identification as Hispanic, Anglo or something else (see Terminology in Chapter 1). Because of the low proportion of African Americans living in the border area, comparisons were made only between Hispanic and Anglo students. Figure 8.1 shows that Hispanic elementary students reported higher rates than Anglo students of past-year use of all substances. These ethnic differences in use were found within each grade level, as well, with the unique exception that in fourth grade, Anglos were slightly more likely to have used inhalants than Hispanics. The higher reported use of substances by Hispanic students was seen in the non-border parts of the state as well, where the relative difference was even larger. Hispanic students on the border and elsewhere also had higher lifetime rates of use of each substance than Anglo students.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Students were asked whether or not they lived with both of their parents.[1] Border elementary students who did not live with both parents were about one-and-a-half to two times as likely as those living with both parents to have used tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana and one-and-a-quarter times as likely to have used inhalants (Figure 8.2). These differences were true and even greater for non-border students.

PARENTAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOME LEVEL

In the elementary survey, two questions were asked that may be considered to be indirect indicators of socioeconomic status: parental education (did either parent graduate from college) and students' eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch. Youths who had at least one college-educated parent were less likely to use substances than those who did not (Table 8.2). This was true for students in all three grade levels.

Table 8.2. Percentage of Texas Elementary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 1998

	Border Students			
	Parental Education		Family Income Level	
	College Educated	Not College Educated	Higher Income	Lower Income
All Students	28.0%	34.2%	30.8%	29.4%
Grade 4	21.2%	24.0%	21.2%	22.6%
Grade 5	26.6%	31.6%	30.1%	27.4%
Grade 6	36.9%	42.1%	40.2%	38.4%
	Non-Border Students			
	Parental Education		Family Income Level	
	College Educated	Not College Educated	Higher Income	Lower Income
All Students	22.9%	34.3%	24.7%	29.9%
Grade 4	19.2%	24.7%	18.4%	24.2%
Grade 5	21.0%	30.8%	22.3%	28.0%
Grade 6	28.3%	43.1%	31.3%	38.0%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana.

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The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a proxy measure of family income level that can be used for young students who would not be able to accurately report their household income. About 62 percent of all respondents in the 1998 elementary border survey said they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, 16 percent did not qualify, and 22 percent said they did not know.[2] Students who qualified for lunch subsidies were considered to be *low-income* students, while those who were not eligible are referred to as higher-income students (see Terminology section in Chapter 1).

Among border elementary students, there was very little relationship between substance use and family income level. Table 8.2 shows that elementary students who lived in higher-income families were just very slightly more likely to have used a substance in the past year as those from lower-income families.

When examining the relationship between parents' education and income and students' use of substances, some interesting differences between border and non-border elementary students were found. Both for border and non-border students, parents' education was inversely related to students' substance use, with children of college-educated parents less likely to have used a substance during the past year. But the protective effect of parents' education appeared to be quite a bit stronger in the non-border areas of the state than in the border area. As can be seen in Table 8.2, border children whose parents had attended college were about 25 percent less likely than those whose parents were not college-educated to have used substances (28 percent versus 34 percent). However, non-border children of college-educated parents were fully 50 percent less likely than other children to use substances (23 percent versus 34 percent).

A similar situation was found when considering family income level. Among border schoolchildren, students from lower-income families were very slightly less likely to have used substances than students from higher-income families (29 versus 31 percent). However, among non-border students, those from low-income families were about 20 percent more likely (30 percent versus 25 percent) to have used substances. Thus, higher income had a somewhat protec-

Figure 8.3. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances In the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

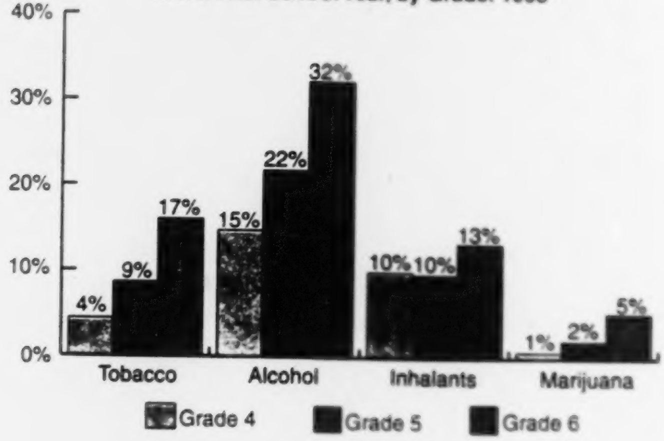

Table 8.3. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Border Elementary Students, by Usual Grades Received in School: 1998

	Ever Used			Used This School Year		
	A's or B's	C's or Lower	Ratio *	A's or B's	C's or Lower	Ratio *
Tobacco	13.7%	20.6%	1.5	8.6%	14.3%	1.7
Alcohol	29.5%	38.3%	1.3	21.0%	23.1%	1.4
Inhalants	12.8%	19.0%	1.5	9.8%	14.8%	1.5
Marijuana	2.7%	6.5%	2.4	2.0%	5.0%	2.5

* Ratio = (% C, D, or F students) / (% A or B students)

tive effect among elementary students in the non-border areas of the state but not among border students.

In summary, parents' high education and income level seemed to have a protective effect in reducing youthful substance use in the non-border areas of the state only, but much less effect in the border area.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

Elementary students were asked whether they had lived in their town for more than three years. This question was intended as a measure of the relative stability of students' lives, as well as of the overall geographic mobility of families in the school district. On the whole, there was little difference in substance use between students who had lived in their community for more than three years and students who had lived there three or fewer years. This was true for border and non-border students alike.

Beyond individual mobility, there was also no apparent effect of the amount of mobility within a district overall on students' substance use; that is, students who attended school in districts that had a higher proportion of recent arrivals were no more or less likely than those from schools with more stable populations to have used substances.

GRADE LEVEL

Not unexpectedly, substance use among border elementary students increased across the board with grade level, except for inhalant use, which actually decreased very slightly between fourth and fifth grade, but then rose sharply by sixth grade (Figure 8.3). The increase in prevalence for all substances was somewhat sharper from fifth to sixth grade than between fourth and fifth, which suggests that many students begin experimenting with substances for the first time in the sixth grade. One probable reason for this increase is that in many school districts, sixth graders are integrated into middle school campuses where they are exposed to substance use by older students. Moreover, sixth grade students become increasingly independent as they enter early adolescence, and consequently may be more inclined to experiment with substances than younger students. The dramatic increase in substance use with grade level was seen both among border and non-border students.

GRADES EARNED IN SCHOOL

Elementary students whose average grades were C's or lower were about one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half times more likely to use substances than those who averaged A's or B's (Table 8.3). The apparent protective effect of earning good grades was found among both border students and non-border students, and

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was slightly stronger among the non-border students. This study did not collect information to determine whether poor grades were a cause or consequence of substance use.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The factors discussed above were found to be related to substance use on a bivariate level, that is, they were each individually related to substance use. However, in real life, some factors may overlap with each other (e.g. parental education and income) which makes it difficult to determine the independent effects of each. A multiple logistic regression analysis was carried out to help identify the factors that were associated with substance use after the effects of all the other possibly related factors were accounted for.

The results of the analysis confirmed that, among border elementary students, past-year substance users were more likely to be males, to get poorer grades in school, and not to live with both of their parents. They were also less likely to report that either of their parents had graduated from college. Users of alcohol, inhalants, and marijuana (but not tobacco) were also more likely to be Hispanics than Anglos. As had been noted in the bivariate analysis, there was no significant relationship between family income and students' substance use.

A further analysis examined whether residence in the border area was associated one way or the other with prevalence of substance use once the demographic factors were taken into account. That is, if border and non-border students had the same ethnic, income and other characteristics, would differences in their substance use still be evident?

The results of this analysis suggested that demographic differences were probably at least partially associated with the higher use of alcohol and inhalants observed among border elementary students. If the border area had the same ethnic distribution, family structure, parental income and education, and proportion of A/B students as the rest of the state (see Table H3 for the actual demographic description of the border and non-border samples), then use of alcohol and inhalants among border students would have been more similar to that of non-border students.

ENDNOTES

[1] No distinction was made for whether these parents were biological or stepparents, so it is possible that some students who lived with a stepparent may have answered "yes" to the question while others may have answered "no".

[2] This is in contrast to elementary students not living on the border, among whom only 37 percent qualified for lunch subsidies, while 40 percent did not.

CHAPTER 9. PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BORDER ELEMENTARY STUDENTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This chapter examines other risk factors which may increase the likelihood of substance use among border elementary students, including having problems in school, having close friends who use substances, the widespread availability of substances, a low perceived danger of substance use, and tolerant parental attitudes toward substance use.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS

In the 1998 border elementary survey, about 5 percent of all respondents said that they had skipped school at least once in the past school year without a parent's consent, and 30 percent said they had been sent to the principal because of their conduct problems during that year. Students who had skipped school and/or been sent to the principal were much more likely to have used substances than other students (Figure 9.1). It is not possible to determine from this survey whether substance use is a cause or a consequence of school misconduct. It is likely that they are both part of an overall complex of deviant behavior. There were no differences between border and non-border students in the relationship between school misconduct and substance use.

CLOSE FRIENDS WHO USE SUBSTANCES

Research studies have found that peer use is one of the most important factors associated with a student's own substance use.[1] In the elementary survey, students were asked, for each substance, "About how many of your close friends your age use [the substance]?" The response categories were "none", "some" or "most." Approximately 39 percent of border elementary students in 1998 said that some or most of their close friends drank alcohol, which was a higher

Figure 9.1. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past School Year, by School Misconduct: 1998

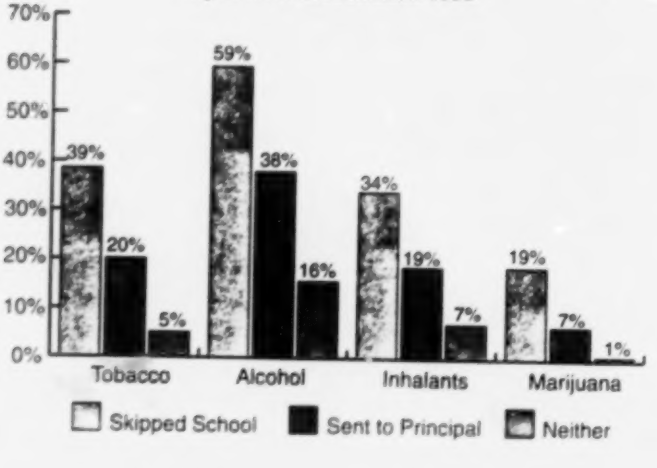
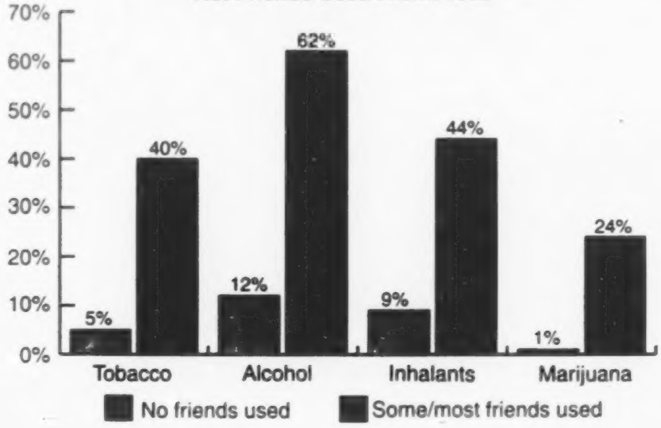


Figure 9.2. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Whether or Not Friends Used Them: 1998



percentage than for any of the other substances. Twenty-nine percent of the students reported that at least some of their close friends used tobacco, 15 percent said that at least some of their close friends used inhalants, and 13 percent said that at least some of their close friends used marijuana (Table G2). For each substance, students were much more likely to use the substance themselves if they reported that most of their friends used it (Figure 9.2).

Patterns of peer use generally paralleled students' own patterns of reported substance use. For instance, the percentage of students whose friends used substances increased by grade level, as did students' own reported use. Hispanics, who reported higher personal use than Anglos of all substances except smokeless tobacco, also reported a higher percentage of peer use of those same substances. Male students were more likely than females to report that their friends used most substances, except for wine coolers and inhalants.

The percentage of border students who reported that their peers had used substances was almost identical to the percentage of non-border students who did so, except that border students were slightly more likely to report that their peers had drunk alcohol (39 percent versus 34 percent). This higher reported peer use parallels the slightly higher personal use of alcohol reported among border elementary students.

The extent of peer use reported gives an indication of the student's opportunity to experiment as well as the probable level of peer pressure to use substances. It can also be an indirect reflection of students' own use. While some students may deny their own substance use behavior on a survey, they may be more straightforward about their friends' use. This fact may partly explain why the reported peer use of substances was, in general, much higher than reported personal use among students. It is possible as well that students overestimate the number of their peers who use substances. *The Texas Survey of Substance Use Among University Students*[2] found that college students consistently overestimated the amount of substance use on their campuses. Since many students try to match their behavior to what they perceive to be the norm, it is essential to dispel such erroneous overestimates of drug and alcohol use.

Table 9.1. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Been Offered Substances, by Grade: 1998

	All	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Tobacco	24%	16%	22%	34%
Cigarettes	23%	15%	21%	33%
Smokeless Tobacco	5%	3%	4%	8%
Alcohol	34%	25%	33%	44%
Beer	28%	21%	27%	37%
Wine Coolers	18%	10%	17%	28%
Wine	13%	7%	12%	20%
Liquor	9%	4%	8%	16%
Inhalants	9%	5%	8%	14%
Marijuana	10%	5%	8%	16%

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY

The opportunity to experiment is one of the most important risk factors for use, particularly for substances that are not readily available. In the elementary survey, students were asked for each substance, "Has any one ever tried to give you [the substance]?" About 34 percent of all elementary students in 1998 reported that they had been offered alcohol (most commonly, beer), and 24 percent had been offered tobacco, while 9 percent had been offered inhalants and 10 percent had been offered marijuana (Table 9.1). The reported availability of all substances increased with grade.

Although only 32 percent of students overall had ever drunk alcohol, this number rose to 95 percent of those students who had ever been offered alcohol to drink. About 64 percent of students who had ever been offered tobacco had tried it, and over one-third (38 percent) of those who had been offered marijuana had tried it.

While for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, more students had been offered the substance than had actually used it, it is interesting that fewer elementary students recall having been offered inhalants than admit using them. This may be because inhalant products are so ubiquitous that students who have used them may have simply acquired them for themselves or used products already available in the home. Inhalants may be a substance which is less often introduced by others than tobacco, alcohol or marijuana, since many students had tried it even without having been offered it.

Border elementary students were somewhat less likely than non-border students to report that they had been offered tobacco, wine, liquor, inhalants or marijuana, but slightly more likely to report having been offered beer and wine coolers (Figure 9.3).

Elementary students were also asked where they obtained the alcohol they drank (Figure 9.4). Among students who had drunk alcohol, a little over one-third (35 percent of students who had ever drunk alcohol) had gotten it from home, while one-quarter (25 percent) had gotten it from friends. Among students not living in the border area, a somewhat higher percentage of those who had drunk alcohol said they had obtained it from home (46 percent), although about the same percentage as among border students had obtained alcohol from their

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friends (27 percent). Interestingly, there was only a small difference by grade in the percentage who had obtained alcohol from home, but the percentage who had obtained it from their friends or other sources increased with grade.

Although many young children apparently obtain alcohol from their homes, this behavior does not seem to be sanctioned by their parents: only about 8 percent of the students who obtained alcohol from home said that their parents either did not care about their drinking or actually approved of it, while 65 percent said their parents disapproved and the others did not know their parents' attitudes. A significant proportion of elementary students who drank said that they usually obtained alcohol from sources other than home or their friends (37 percent of students who drank).

PERCEIVED DANGER

In the elementary survey, students were asked for each substance, "How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use [the substance]?" The response categories were "very dangerous", "dangerous", "not dangerous at all" and "don't

Figure 9.3. Percentage of Texas Elementary Students Who Had Ever Been Offered Substances, Border and Non-Border: 1998

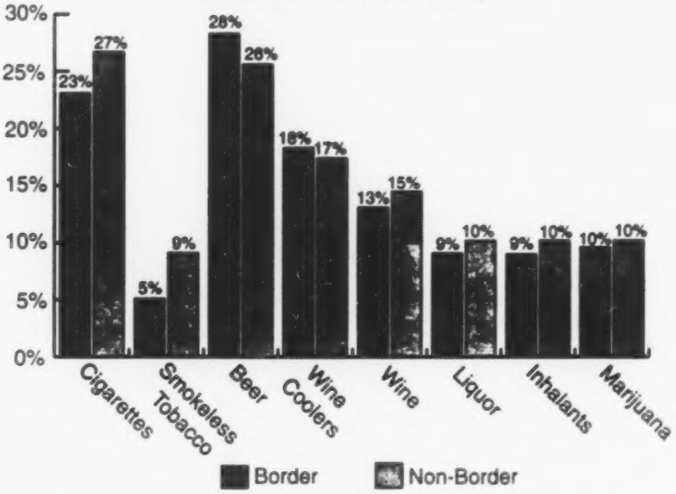


Figure 9.4. Source of Alcohol for Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Drunk Alcohol, by Grade: 1998

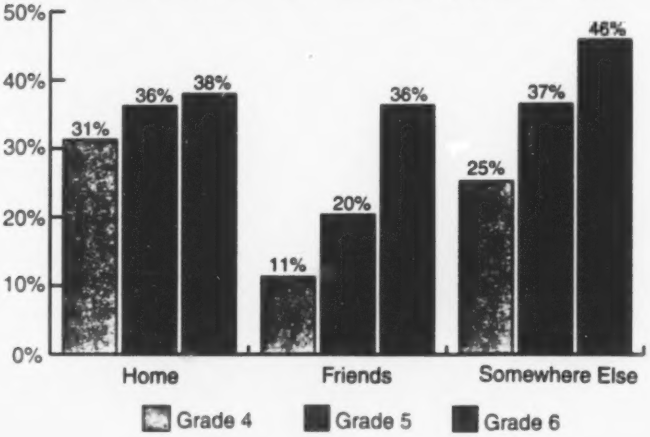
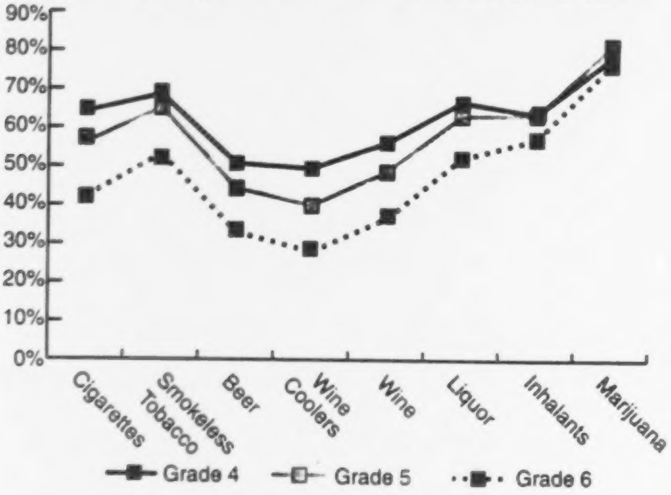


Figure 9.5. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Who Thought It Was Very Dangerous to Use Substances, by Grade: 1998



know." In 1998, about 69 percent of all border elementary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use, 68 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous to use, 61 percent said that inhalants were very dangerous, and 79 percent thought it was very dangerous to use marijuana (Table G3).

Figure 9.5 shows, by grade level, the percentage of students who believed each of the substances asked about was very dangerous. Among the specific alcoholic beverages asked about, wine coolers were seen as the least dangerous while liquor was thought to be substantially more dangerous than wine or beer. Using smokeless tobacco was considered by more students to be very dangerous than smoking cigarettes. For tobacco and all alcoholic beverages, perceived danger decreased with grade level. For inhalants and marijuana, there was only a small difference by grade in perceived danger.

There was some variation in the amount of knowledge students seemed to have about the danger of the different substances asked about in the survey. Only about 7 percent of students said they did not know whether marijuana was dangerous or not, while about 10 percent did not know whether inhalants, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, beer or liquor were dangerous or not. About 13 to 14 percent were unsure about whether wine and wine coolers were dangerous. These forms of alcohol may have a more benign appearance to young students. A higher percentage of students thought that wine, beer, and wine coolers were "not dangerous at all" (6, 7, and 10 percent, respectively) than for any other substance.

There was almost no difference between border students and those living elsewhere in the proportion who felt that each particular substance asked about was "very dangerous," the proportion who believed that substances were "not dangerous at all," and the proportion who said they did not know how dangerous a particular substance might be.

PERCEIVED DANGER AND ACTUAL USE OF SUBSTANCES

Youths who believed that substances were very dangerous to use were, not surprisingly, less likely to have actually used those substances. Yet Table 9.2 shows that a certain percentage of students who believed substances to be dangerous nevertheless said they had used them in the past year. For instance, some 17 percent of students who said they believed that inhalants were dangerous still had used them within the past year.

The higher rates of use of beer, wine coolers and inhalants observed among border elementary students as compared to non-border students was apparently not due to any differences in the perception that these substances were dangerous. Border students who thought these substances were dangerous were still more likely than non-border students who thought they were dangerous to have used them anyway. For instance, 16 percent of border students who said that drinking beer was dangerous said they had consumed it within the past year, as compared to 11 percent of comparable non-border students.

PARENTAL ATTITUDES

Parents' attitudes toward substance use may have considerable influence on their children's decisions to use or not. Elementary students are potentially even more strongly influenced by the attitudes of their parents than are secondary students. Yet, compared to secondary students, more elementary students said they had no idea how their parents felt about children of their age using alcohol. Among students in grades four through six, about 17 percent were not sure how their parents felt about children of their age drinking beer (as compared to 12 percent of secondary students), and 14 percent did not know how their parents felt about marijuana use (as compared to 11 percent of secondary students) (Table 9.3). Presumably, as their children grow up, parents perceive them to be increasingly exposed to substances and make an increasing effort to make their views known. But, although parents may not think that their younger children are vulnerable to substance use, the results of this survey suggest that exposure and use begin as early as elementary school. Parents must therefore begin to talk with their children about alcohol and drug use early on.

In 1998, about 96 percent of those elementary students who were aware of their parents' attitudes said that their parents disapproved of their drinking beer and 97 percent said that their parents disapproved of their using marijuana. There was little variation in these percentages from fourth to sixth grades. As might be expected, children who reported that their parents did not care or thought it

Table 9.2. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past School Year, by Perceived Danger: 1998

	Very Dangerous	Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
Cigarettes	4%	14%	47%	20%
Smokeless Tobacco	0%	2%	13%	2%
Beer	5%	16%	48%	22%
Wine Coolers	4%	15%	47%	18%
Wine	3%	11%	36%	12%
Liquor	2%	9%	31%	9%
Inhalants	6%	17%	47%	16%
Marijuana	1%	9%	36%	5%

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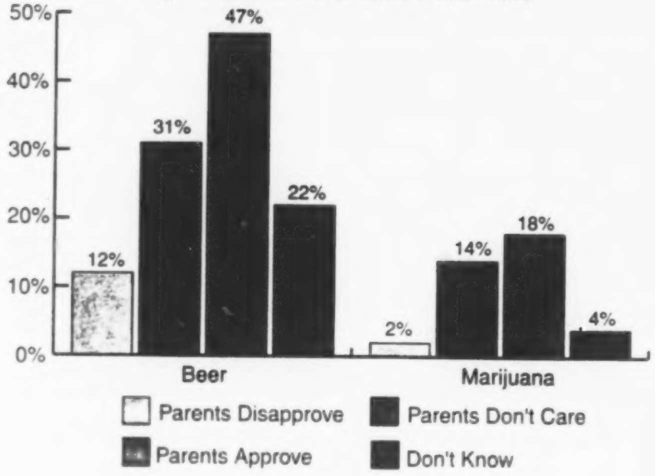
Table 9.3. Responses of Texas Border Elementary Students in 1998 to the Question,"How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age..."

Drinking Beer?	Don't Like it	Don't Care	Think It's OK	Don't Know
All Students	80.3%	2.1%	1.1%	16.6%
Grade 4	80.9%	1.6%	0.9%	16.5%
Grade 5	81.1%	2.0%	0.9%	15.9%
Grade 6	78.7%	2.6%	1.4%	17.2%

Using Marijuana?	Don't Like it	Don't Care	Think It's OK	Don't Know
All Students	83.9%	1.7%	0.5%	13.8%
Grade 4	83.1%	1.4%	0.5%	15.0%
Grade 5	84.7%	1.5%	0.5%	13.3%
Grade 6	84.1%	2.3%	0.6%	13.1%

Figure 9.6. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary Students Who Had Used Beer or Marijuana in the Past Year, by Parental Attitude Toward Use: 1998



acceptable for youth to drink beer or use marijuana were much more likely to actually use those substances than those who reported that their parents did not approve of such behavior (Figure 9.6). The prevalence of use of students who said they did not know their parents' attitudes was intermediate between those who said their parents disapproved and those who believed that their parents didn't care about their substance use. While outright parental approval of youth substance use is very low, it is important to realize that even youth who do not know their parents' attitudes are more likely to use substances than those who know that their parents disapprove of such behavior. Therefore, parents need to ensure that their disapproval is clearly communicated to their children.

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PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL

Students were asked whether their parent(s) usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. This question was considered to provide some indication of how involved parents were with their children's education. About 62 percent of border elementary students said that their parents participated in these activities, as compared to 53 percent of non-border students. Students who responded that their parents usually attended such functions were considerably less likely to have used substances in the past year or in their lifetime than students whose parents did not attend such events. This was true for border students and non-border students alike.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The early attitudes and opinions of elementary students toward substance use can be affected by many different sources. Schools are in a position to be particularly influential in the decision processes of younger students. Some 93 percent of border elementary students said they had gotten some kind of information on drugs or alcohol from a school source during the past school year (Table G4).

The most frequently-mentioned source of information on drugs and alcohol reported by elementary students in 1998 was their own teachers (76 percent). Slightly fewer students said they had received information at an assembly program, from a guidance counselor, or from a visitor to class. Grade-level data showed that fifth graders were the most likely to have received information about drugs and alcohol at school during their school year, and that this was most likely to be from a visitor to class. Since teachers and guidance counselors are important sources of information for students, it is essential that they be given the resources and encouragement necessary to impart alcohol and drug education to their students as part of their regular curriculum.

Approximately the same percentage of students on the border (93 percent) and elsewhere in the state (92 percent) reported having received information on drugs or alcohol from at least one school source, and about three-quarters of all students said that they had received such information from their teachers. However, border students were substantially more likely than non-border students to say that they had received information also from an assembly program, a guidance counselor, a visitor to class or from someone else at school.

ENDNOTES

[1] See C. Jackson, "Initiation and Experimental Stages of Tobacco and Alcohol During Late Childhood: Relation to Peer, Parent and Personal Risk Factors," *Addictive Behaviors*, 22 (1997): 1-14. Note that being friends with substance-using peers can be, of course, a result as well as a cause of a student's own substance use.

[2] See L. Kerber and L. S. Wallisch, *1997 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among University Students*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1999.

CHAPTER 10. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS—GRADES FOUR THROUGH TWELVE

This section combines data from the elementary and secondary school surveys in order to present a summary of some of the findings for students from grades four through twelve. The elementary and secondary school surveys were designed to be as comparable as possible; however, it should be remembered that even small differences in wording, as well as differences in comprehension as students mature, may affect comparisons across grades. Since the elementary school survey did not ask all of the questions that were included in the secondary survey, only information from those questions that were asked comparably is included in this overview section.

PREVALENCE OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

Figure 10.1 shows the prevalence of past-year substance use among border students in fourth through twelfth grades. It is clear that use of tobacco and alcohol increases steadily from fourth through eleventh grade, with alcohol use increasing especially rapidly between seventh and eighth grade. Tobacco and alcohol use seem to level off between eleventh and twelfth grade. Use of marijuana also increases from fourth through tenth grade and then levels off in late high school. Inhalants are the only substance whose use increases to a peak in middle school and then declines to elementary school levels after ninth grade. This may be in part because some heavy inhalant users drop out of school after middle school and therefore do not participate in later school surveys.

The patterns of use among non-border students are essentially the same as those noted above. The only difference is that, while for border students, use of

Figure 10.1. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1998

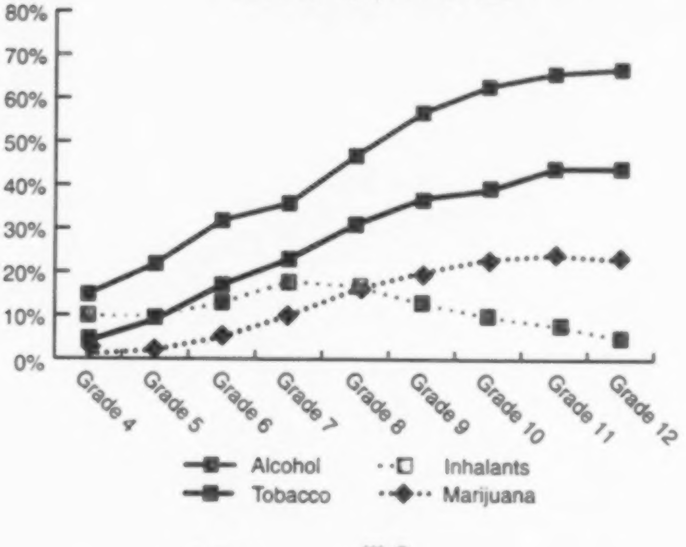


Figure 10.2. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary and Secondary Students Who Drank Alcohol in the Past School Year and Who Drank Heavily, by Grade:1998

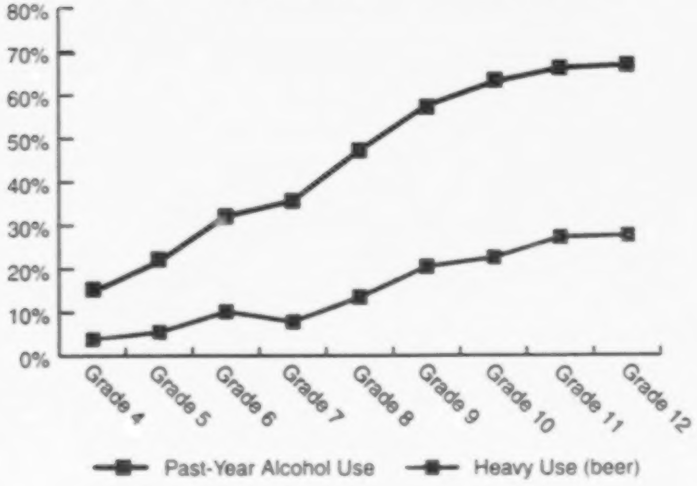
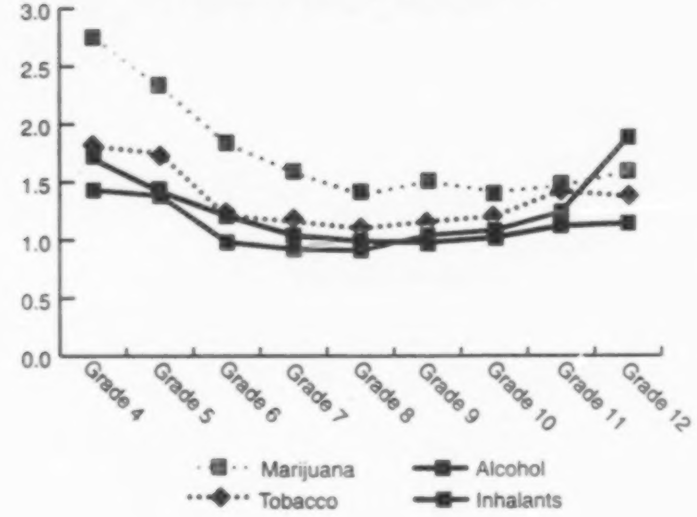


Figure 10.3. Ratio of Male to Female Substance Use in the Past School Year, Texas Border Students in Grades Four Through Twelve: 1998



tobacco and alcohol reaches a peak in eleventh grade and then levels off, among non-border students, they continue to rise into twelfth grade.

HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

Figure 10.2 shows the percentage of border students who drank any alcohol and the percentage who drank heavily in each grade from fourth through twelfth in 1998.[1] Heavy drinking increased at a slower rate than alcohol use in general, so that as the prevalence of drinkers increased, heavy drinkers accounted for a smaller proportion of them. The patterns were identical for border and non-border students alike.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SUBSTANCE USE

In fourth and fifth grades, boys' use of substances is substantially higher than girls' (Figure 10.3). By middle school and through early high school, rates of tobacco, alcohol and inhalant use among border students becomes more similar for boys and girls, but the excess of male over female use shows up again in late high school. Rates of marijuana use are about two to three times higher for boys than for girls in elementary school, and remain about one-and-a-half times higher throughout high school. Gender differences were similar in the non-border areas of the state, as well.

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN SUBSTANCE USE

The ethnic patterns of use found in elementary school were different from those found in secondary school. While Hispanic students were somewhat more likely than Anglo students to use substances in elementary and middle school, by late high school their use was lower than that of Anglo students. The reversal to higher use by Anglos occurred by seventh grade for tobacco, and about ninth grade for alcohol, inhalants, and marijuana (Figure 10.4).

Elsewhere in the state, substance use by Hispanic students remained higher than that of Anglo students for a longer time, although eventually use by Anglo students did surpass that of Hispanics. However, this reversal occurred later among non-border students: at about ninth grade for tobacco use, tenth grade for alcohol use, and eleventh grade for inhalant and marijuana use (Figure 10.5).

RELATIONSHIP OF STUDENTS' SUBSTANCE USE WITH PARENTAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOME LEVEL

When the relationship between family income and students' substance use was looked at over the span of school years from fourth through twelfth grades, some interesting findings emerged. Among border students, there was no important difference in substance use by income in the elementary grades. However, a difference became evident by middle school and gradually increased, so that by twelfth grade, students from higher-income families were notably more likely to have used substances than students from lower-income families (Figure 10.6).

Among non-border students (Figure 10.7), students from higher-income families were also more likely to have used substances from middle school on. But, unlike among border students, where there was very little difference in substance use by income before eighth grade. Among non-border students, lower income was associated with higher substance use in the earlier grades.

Figure10.4. Percentage of Texas *Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past School Year, by Grade and Ethnicity: 1998

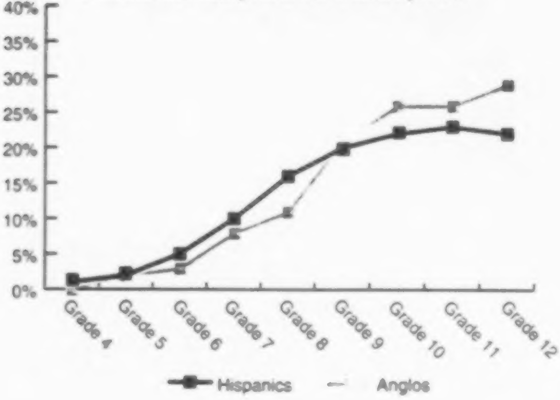


Figure10.5. Percentage of Texas *Non-Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past School Year, by Grade and Ethnicity: 1998

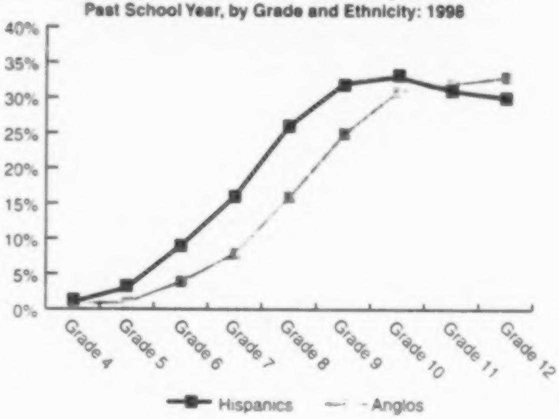
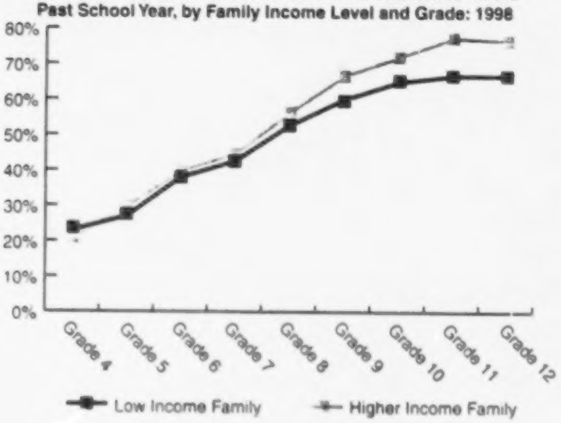
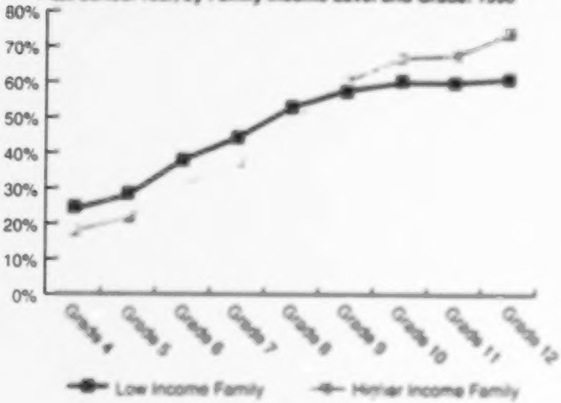


Figure 10.6. Percentage of Texas *Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Family Income Level and Grade: 1998



* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana

Figure 10.7. Percentage of Texas *Non-Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Family Income Level and Grade: 1998

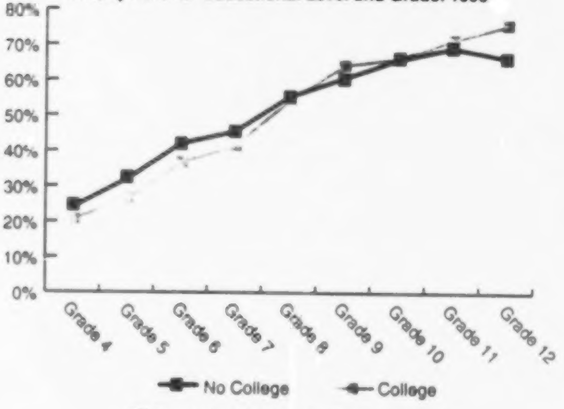


* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana

It has been suggested that the environmental pressures associated with poverty might be expected to result in increased substance use among those with lower incomes. The fact that in the upper grades substance use was found to be higher among youth from economically better-off families may be partially due to higher dropout rates among substance users as well as among those from lower-income families generally. Students from lower-income families who remain in school are less likely than higher-income students in school to use substances.

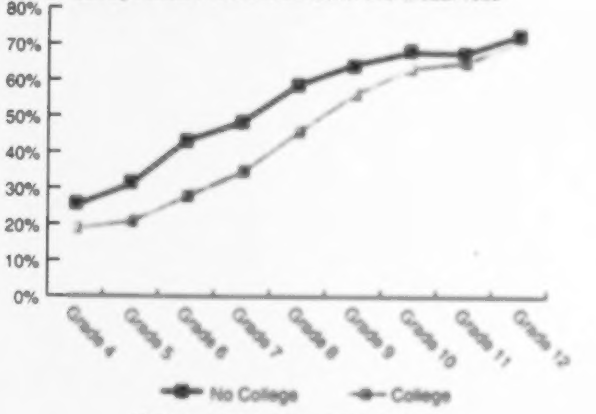
An opposite situation occurred when looking at the effect of parents' education across the school years (Figures 10.8 and 10.9). While among non-border students, children of college-educated parents showed consistently lower substance use from fourth through twelfth grades, among border students, there was an apparent reversal of effect at grade eight. Among border students in grades four through seven, children of college-educated parents showed lower substance use, just as was the case elsewhere in the state. However, as of eighth grade, children whose parents had been to college had the same or even higher substance use rates as the other students. Thus, the "protective" effect that

Figure 10.8. Percentage of Texas *Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Parents' Educational Level and Grade: 1998



* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana

Figure 10.9. Percentage of Texas *Non-Border* Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Parents' Educational Level and Grade: 1998



* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and/or marijuana

parents' education had on lowering their children's risk of substance use apparently did not operate after middle school for border students. Additionally, the protective effect that was evident in the lower grades was relatively smaller than that found throughout all grades in the non-border parts of the state.

RELATIONSHIP OF SUBSTANCE USE WITH GRADES IN SCHOOL

As Figure 10.10 shows, students who made average grades of A's or B's had consistently lower use of marijuana (and other substances, not shown) than students who made grades of C's, D's and F's. The relative difference was most evident in middle school and early high school. These patterns were found equally among both border and non-border students.

PERCEIVED DANGER OF SUBSTANCE USE

Elementary border students were more likely than secondary students to believe that alcohol, tobacco and marijuana were very dangerous to use (Figure 10.11) For example, 78 percent of students in grades four through six thought it was very dangerous to use marijuana in comparison to 66 percent of students in grades seven through twelve (66 percent versus 44 percent for alcohol; 69 percent versus 47 percent for tobacco). On the other hand, fewer elementary students than secondary students believed that inhalants were very dangerous to use (61 percent versus 76 percent). Part of the reason for this may be the fact that many younger students taking the survey possibly did not fully comprehend what "inhalants" were. Another reason is that students may come to realize as they get older just how dangerous inhalants can be. In fact, in secondary school, the percentage of students who believed inhalants to be very dangerous rose steadily with grade level, from 72 percent of seventh graders to 81 percent of twelfth graders, making it a substance perceived as being substantially more dangerous than marijuana, (which 63 percent of twelfth graders thought to be very dangerous).

PERCEIVED PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUBSTANCE USE

The percentage of border students who said they did not know their parents' attitudes towards beer or marijuana use was highest in seventh grade (Table 10.1). After this it declined steadily, so that by twelfth grade, only 5 percent of students reported not knowing their parents' position. Among students who did know what their parents' attitudes were, the percentage who said that their parents disapproved of their drinking beer declined steadily with grade, from 97

Figure 10.10. Percentage of Texas Border Elementary and Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past School Year, by Academic Status and Grade: 1998

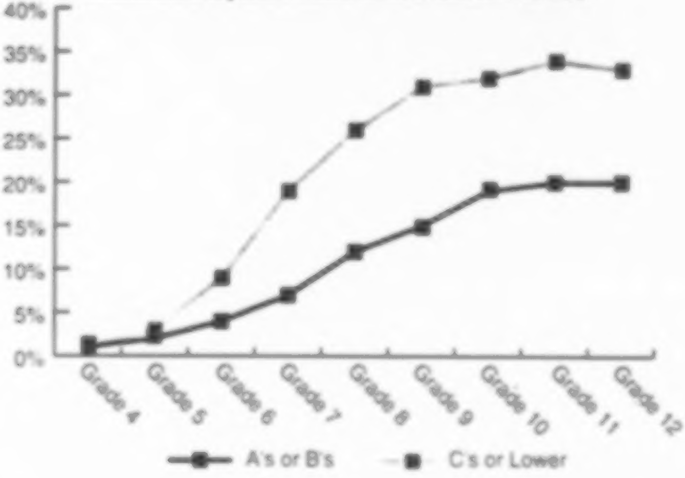


Figure 10.11. Percentage of Texas Border Students Who Felt That Substances Were "Very Dangerous," by Grade: 1998

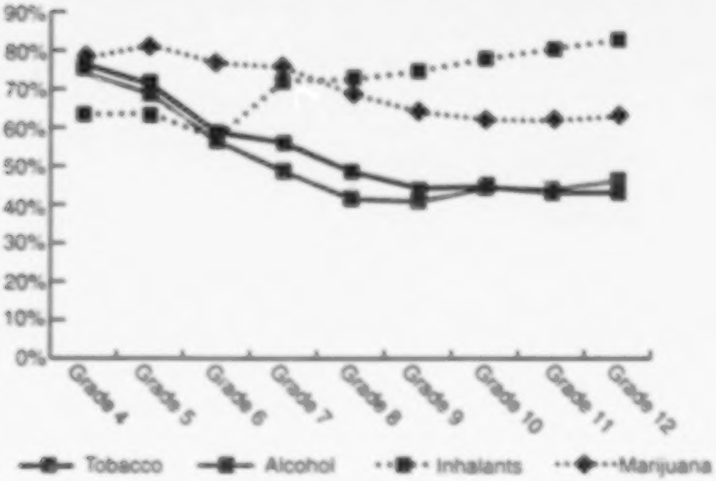


Table 10.1. Texas Border Students' Report of Parental Attitudes Towards Beer and Marijuana Use: 1998

Beer

	Parents Disapprove	Parents Don't Care	Parents Approve	Don't Know Parents' Attitude
Grade 4	81%	2%	1%	17%
Grade 5	81%	2%	1%	16%
Grade 6	79%	3%	1%	17%
Grade 7	74%	4%	3%	19%
Grade 8	78%	5%	3%	14%
Grade 9	75%	9%	4%	12%
Grade 10	78%	9%	4%	9%
Grade 11	77%	12%	5%	8%
Grade 12	77%	11%	6%	5%

Marijuana

	Parents Disapprove	Parents Don't Care	Parents Approve	Don't Know Parents' Attitude
Grade 4	83%	1%	1%	15%
Grade 5	85%	2%	1%	13%
Grade 6	84%	2%	1%	13%
Grade 7	78%	2%	3%	18%
Grade 8	83%	2%	2%	12%
Grade 9	83%	3%	2%	11%
Grade 10	87%	3%	2%	8%
Grade 11	88%	3%	2%	7%
Grade 12	91%	3%	1%	5%

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percent (of students who knew their parents' attitudes) in fourth grade to 82 percent by twelfth grade. However, parental disapproval of marijuana use remained high, at over 90 percent (of students who knew their parents' attitudes), for all grade levels.

INFORMATION ABOUT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The 1998 Border Secondary School Survey found that only 67 percent of secondary students said they had received any substance abuse information or education through their school. In elementary schools, however, a large majority (93 percent) of students said that they had received information from school about drugs and alcohol during the past year. While it is very important that students receive information about substance use early on (since many students start using them already in elementary school) it is also important that the messages continue. Research has shown that the protective effects of drug education may not be sustained several years after that education has been received, unless there are follow-up or "booster" programs.[2]

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Surveys have continued to provide educators, prevention specialists, planners, researchers, parents and the community with information not only on levels of substance use but also on the importance of risk and resiliency factors to prevent substance use. This special report on border students was intended to fill gaps in our knowledge of substance use patterns in this unique area of the state.

Although the flow of drugs from Central America and Mexico across the border into Texas is one of the nation's largest problems, this survey found that Texas elementary and secondary students who live on the border appear to be remarkably resilient. Their use of most illicit drugs was similar to, or lower than, use by non-border students. The only exceptions were Rohypnol, which is legal and readily available in Mexico, and powder cocaine. Increased use of both of these substances by Mexican youth is also being reported by Mexican researchers,[3] and the use of these drugs may be the main indicator of abuse that sets border students off from their peers elsewhere in the state. Communities on both sides of the border should join together to make these substances less available to all our youth.

Border students, both elementary and secondary, were also somewhat more likely than students living elsewhere to drink alcohol, and the younger border students (grades four through seven) were more likely than their non-border peers to use inhalants. These facts may reflect the greater availability of these substances because of easier access of young people to sources on the other side of the border.[4]

Life on the border reflects the significant socio-economic challenges that come from poverty, unemployment, and lack of health care and social services. However, this study found that lower-income students who remained in school had lower substance use rates than did students from higher-income families, and border families were more likely to be involved with their children's education than were non-border families. Increased efforts to keep youngsters in school will result not only in educational and economic benefits, but in decreased drug use as well.

Seventy-one percent of elementary and 40 percent of secondary students on the border had not used any tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs during the past school year, and their drug-free status should be celebrated. Parents, schools, and communities must address the risk and resiliency factors that they can impact so that even more students will be found to be drug-free in the next survey.

Because of the flow of drugs across the border and the easy access to alcohol and drugs in Mexico, protecting youth is especially difficult on the border. Yet the 1996 survey of border adults found that Hispanics who had not become acculturated to "American" ways were much less likely to use drugs.[5] The strengths of the Mexican family culture should be built upon in creating strategies to help border youth remain drug free.

In addition, 100 percent of border students in grades K-12 should receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education that has been proven to be effective. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has released research showing the protective impact of scientifically proven and effective prevention programs. NIDA's *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*[6] provides information on prevention principles for communities, schools, and families.

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse provides resources and information to help counselors, addiction professionals, educators, and parents who are interested in finding out more about substances of abuse and ways to prevent substance abuse among Texas youth. The TCADA Web site is accessible 24-hours a day at www.tcada.state.tx.us and it includes recent information on prevention, drugs of abuse, research and epidemiology, library and LitCenter services, and training opportunities.

ENDNOTES

[1] The definition of heavy drinking was different for elementary students and secondary students. For elementary students, it was defined as drinking two or more beers in a row on at least two occasions during the past year. For secondary students, it was defined as "usually" consuming five or more drinks at one time. This change in definition probably accounts for the apparent drop in rates of heavy drinking that occurs in seventh grade.

[2] See Z. L. Sloboda and Susan David, *Prevention Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997, p. 12.

[3] See R. Tapia-Conyer, P. Cravioto, P. Kuri et al., "Update of the Epidemiological Surveillance System of Addictions (SISVEA) in Mexico," and J. A. Villatoro-Velasquez, E. Medina-Mora, et al., "Trends and Evolution of Drug Use in Adolescents of Mexico City: 1989-97," in *Epidemiological Trends in Drug Abuse: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, December 1998*, Vol. II, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1999.

[4] For instance, a recent study showed that 98 percent of outlets surveyed in Ciudad Juarez, the Mexican sister city to El Paso, sold cigarettes illegally to minors, as compared to only 18 percent of outlets in El Paso. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 48:19 (May 21, 1999).

[5] See L. S. Wallisch, *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in Colonias*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998.

[6] See Z. L. Sloboda and Susan David, pp. 19-29.

APPENDIX A. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

SECONDARY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1998 VERSION

INTRODUCTION

This drug and alcohol survey is designed to measure drug and alcohol use in your school district. We DO NOT want to know about individual students. DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet. All information in this survey will be confidential. No one but you will know how you answer the questions. You should just answer each question by telling the truth.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. If you do not feel comfortable answering any question, or if you do not feel you can answer it honestly, leave it blank. If you do not wish to take the survey at all, please work quietly at your seat while it is completed by other students.

NOTE: This survey asks some questions about whether you have ever drunk beer, wine coolers, wine, or liquor. **Do not count a taste or sip you may have had of someone else's drink, or wine used in a religious service**. A drink means a can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 ounce glass of wine, a shot of liquor (like whiskey, vodka, or tequila) or a mixed drink.

DIRECTIONS

- DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet.
- Use a NUMBER 2 PENCIL only.
- Fill in only ONE BUBBLE for each part of a question.
- Be sure to read each question carefully.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

EXAMPLE QUESTION

IN THE PAST WEEK, on how many DAYS have you used:

	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
a. Cigarettes	○	○	○	○	●
b. Smokeless Tobacco	○	○	●	○	○
c. Beer	○	●	○	○	○

USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY

CORRECT MARK	INCORRECT MARKS
●	⊘ ⊗ ⊙ ◒

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1. Are you:

○ Male ○ Female

2. What grade are you in?

○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

○ Yes ○ No

4. How old are you?

○ 11 or younger ○ 12 ○ 13 ○ 14 ○ 15 ○ 16 ○ 17 ○ 18 ○ 19+

5. Are you:

○ White ○ African American ○ Mexican American ○ Asian American ○ Native American ○ Other

6. On average what grades do you get?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

○ Mostly A's ○ Mostly B's ○ Mostly C's ○ Mostly D's ○ Mostly F's

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7. How long have you attended school in this District?

○ 1 year or less ○ 2-3 years ○ 4 or more years

8. Do you have a job?

○ Yes ○ No

9. Do you get an allowance?

○ Yes ○ No

10. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

11. During the current school year, do you qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Don't Know

12. Do you regularly participate in the following types of extra curricular activities?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Yes	No	
a.	○	○	Athletics
b.	○	○	Band/Orchestra
c.	○	○	Choir
d.	○	○	Drama/Speech
e.	○	○	Drill Team/Cheerleader
f.	○	○	Student Government
g.	○	○	Student Newspaper or Yearbook
h.	○	○	Academic Clubs or Societies (math, science, foreign language, etc.)
i.	○	○	Service Clubs (e.g., Key Club, Scouts)
j.	○	○	VOE/DE/Work-Study
k.	○	○	Other Clubs

13. How safe do you feel when you are:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
a. in your home	○	○	○	○	○
b. out in your neighborhood	○	○	○	○	○
c. at school	○	○	○	○	○

14. How many of your FRIENDS would you say:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
a. Feel close to their parents?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Care about making good grades?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wish they could drop out of school?	○	○	○	○	○

15. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings? ○ Yes ○ No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. They are called INHALANTS.

16. How recently, if ever, have you sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following INHALANTS for "kicks" or to get "high":
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/Never used it	Used at Least once In the Past Month	Used at Least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at Least once In Your Lifetime
a. Liquid or spray paint to get high?	○	○	○	○
b. Whiteout, correction fluid to get high?	○	○	○	○
c. Gasoline to get high?	○	○	○	○
d. Freon to get high?	○	○	○	○
e. Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax to get high?	○	○	○	○
f. Glue to get high?	○	○	○	○
g. Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, other solvents to get high?	○	○	○	○
h. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets) to get high?	○	○	○	○
i. Octane booster to get high?	○	○	○	○
j. Other sprays (non-stick pan coatings, hair spray, etc.) to get high?	○	○	○	○
k. Other inhalants to get high?	○	○	○	○

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17. How recently, if ever, have you used the following TOBACCO and ALCOHOL products even one time: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-f.)

	Never heard of/ Never used it	Used at least once In the Past Month	Used at least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at least once In Your Lifetime
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○

18. How recently, if ever, have you used the following DRUGS even one time: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/ Never used it	Used at least once In the Past Month	Used at least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at least once In Your Lifetime
a. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○
b. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○
c. Crack?	○	○	○	○
d. Cosma?	○	○	○	○
e. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
f. Uppers?	○	○	○	○
g. Downers?	○	○	○	○
h. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
i. Steroids?	○	○	○	○
j. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○
k. Heroin?	○	○	○	○

19. IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, how many times, if any, have you used: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-f.)

	Never heard of/ Not used it	1 - 2 Times	3 - 10 Times	11+ Times
a. Tobacco?	○	○	○	○
b. Alcohol?	○	○	○	○
c. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
d. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○
f. Crack?	○	○	○	○

20. About how many of your close friends use: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Never heard of/ None	A few	Some	Most	All
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○

21. If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never heard of it	Impossible	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Very easy
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○

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22. How old were you when you first used:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	9 or younger	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

23. How often do you normally use:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	About once a year	Less than once a year
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked?

	None	Less than one cigarette per day	One to ten cigarettes per day	More than ten cigarettes but less than one pack per day	About one pack to less than two packs per day	Two packs or more per day
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○

25. When you drink alcoholic beverages, how many drinks do you usually have AT ONE TIME, on average:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	12 or more drinks	9 - 11 drinks	5 - 8 drinks	3 - 4 drinks	2 drinks	1 drink	Less than 1 drink
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

26. During the past year (12 months), how often have you had 5 or more drinks AT ONE TIME?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	Never drink 5 or more drinks at a time	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

27. How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following sources?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Do Not Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the time	Always
a. At home	○	○	○	○	○
b. From friends	○	○	○	○	○
c. From a store	○	○	○	○	○
d. At parties	○	○	○	○	○
e. Other source	○	○	○	○	○

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28. How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-i.)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
a. Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Alcohol?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Inhalants?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○
i. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○

29. How often do you use marijuana in the following ways?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know
a. Joints	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Blunts	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Bongs or water pipes	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Pipes	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Other ways	○	○	○	○	○	○

30. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL,** on how many **DAYS** have you. . .
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-g.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
f. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○
g. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○

31. **IN THE PAST MONTH,** on how many **DAYS** have you. . .
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○

32. **DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS,** how many times (if any) have you. . .
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	None	1-3 times	4-9 times	10+ times
a. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○
b. driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?	○	○	○	○
c. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking?	○	○	○	○
d. gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?	○	○	○	○
e. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○
f. driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?	○	○	○	○
g. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use?	○	○	○	○
h. gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?	○	○	○	○

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33. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL**, on how many **DAYS** (if any) have you attended at least one class while "high," "drunk" or "stoned" on. . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor?	○	○	○	○
b. marijuana?	○	○	○	○
c. inhalants?	○	○	○	○
d. some other drug(s)?	○	○	○	○

34. Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year. . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't attend any parties
a. how often was alcohol used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

35. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL**, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use (if any) of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs?

Yes ○ No ○

36. If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. A counselor or program in school?	○	○
b. Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)?	○	○
c. A counselor or program outside of school?	○	○
d. Your parents?	○	○
e. A medical doctor?	○	○
f. Your friends?	○	○
g. Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, or other family friend)?	○	○
h. I wouldn't go to anyone.	○	○

37. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL**, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following school sources?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. Health class?	○	○
b. An assembly program?	○	○
c. Guidance counselor?	○	○
d. Science class?	○	○
e. Social studies class?	○	○
f. Student group session?	○	○
g. An invited school guest?	○	○
h. Some other school source?	○	○

38. How do your parents feel about kids your age. . . (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
a. smoking cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
a. drinking beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. using marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○

39. **IN THE PAST YEAR**, have you purchased a Texas Lottery ticket?

○ Yes ○ No

40. **IN THE PAST YEAR**, have you gambled for money on something other than the Lottery?

○ Yes ○ No

41. **IN THE PAST YEAR**, about how much money have you spent on gambling? (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

○ $0 ○ $1-$10 ○ $11-$50 ○ $51-$100 ○ $100+

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SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

S-1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-6 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-8 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
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S-12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
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S-18 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
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S-30 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ

THANK YOU FOR BEING PART OF THIS
IMPORTANT PROJECT

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

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TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

ELEMENTARY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1998 VERSION

INTRODUCTION

This is NOT A TEST. There are no right or wrong answers. You should just answer each question by telling the truth.

No one but you will know how you answer the questions.

You DO NOT have to take this survey. If you do not want to answer the questions, work quietly at your desk.

Follow your teacher's instructions carefully.

NOTE: This survey asks some questions about whether you have ever drunk beer, wine coolers, wine, or liquor. **Do not count a taste or sip you may have had of someone else's drink, or wine used in a religious service.** A drink means a can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a glass of wine, a shot of liquor (like whiskey, vodka, or tequila) or a mixed drink.

DIRECTIONS

- DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet.
- Use a NUMBER 2 PENCIL only.
- Fill in only ONE BUBBLE for each part of a question.
- Be sure to read each question carefully.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

EXAMPLE QUESTION

IN THE PAST WEEK, on how many DAYS have you used:

	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
a. Cigarettes	○	○	○	○	●
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco	○	○	●	○	○
c. Beer	●	○	○	○	○

USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY

CORRECT MARK	INCORRECT MARKS
●	⊘ ⊗ ⊙ ◒

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1. Are you a:

○ Boy ○ Girl

2. What grade are you in?

○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

○ Yes ○ No

4. How old are you?

○ 8 or younger ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 ○ 13 or older

5. Are you:

○ White ○ African American ○ Mexican American ○ Asian American ○ Native American ○ Other

6. What grades do you usually get?
(ONLY CHOOSE ONE)

○ Mostly A's ○ Mostly B's ○ Mostly C's ○ Mostly D's ○ Mostly F's

7. Have you lived in this town for more than 3 years?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

8. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

9. During the current school year, do you qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

10. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings?

○ Yes ○ No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. These are called inhalants.

11. Have you EVER sniffed any of the following inhalants to get high?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never Used	Used
a. Gasoline to get high	○	○
b. Paint thinner to get high	○	○
c. Glue to get high	○	○
d. Whiteout or correction fluid to get high	○	○
e. Spray paint to get high	○	○
f. Other inhalants to get high	○	○

The following questions ask about drugs people use to get high.

12. How many times have you used any of these drugs?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never heard of it	*Never used it*	*1-2 times*	*3-10 times*	*11 or more times*
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Cosmo?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○	○	○

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13. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, how many times have you used:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Times used since school began in the Fall.				
	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 times	3-10 times	11 or more times
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○	○	○

14. How old were you when you first used:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never heard of it	Never used it	7 or younger	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years or older
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

15. **About how many of your close friends your age use:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never heard of it	None	Some	Most
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
g. Cosma?	○	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○	○

16. Has anyone ever tried to give you:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never heard of it	Yes	No
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○
g. Cosma?	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○

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17. **When you drink alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine or liquor), where do you get it?**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE)

	Don't Drink	Yes	No
a. Get it from home	○	○	○
b. Get it from friends	○	○	○
c. Get it from somewhere else	○	○	○

18. **How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never heard of it	Very dangerous	Dangerous	Not dangerous at all	Don't Know
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Snuff or Chewing Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor (whiskey, vodka, tequila, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
i. Marijuana (pot)?	○	○	○	○	○

19. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you learned about drugs or alcohol from:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE)

	Yes	No
a. Your teacher?	○	○
b. A visitor to your class?	○	○
c. An assembly program?	○	○
d. A school counselor?	○	○
e. Someone else at school?	○	○

20. **During the past year (12 months), how many times have you had two or more glasses or bottles of these drinks in a row?**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH DRUG)

	Never	1 time	2 times	3 or more times
a. Beer	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○

21. **Since school began in the Fall, have you skipped school when your parents didn't know?**

○ Yes ○ No

22. **Since school began in the Fall, have you been sent to anyone like the principal because you did something against the rules?**

○ Yes ○ No

23. **How do your parents feel about kids your age drinking beer?**

They don't like it.	○
They don't care.	○
They think it's O.K.	○
I don't know.	○

24. **How do your parents feel about kids your age using marijuana?**

They don't like it.	○
They don't care.	○
They think it's O.K.	○
I don't know.	○

THANK YOU
for being part of this important project.

■○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○■■■■■■

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APPENDIX B. BORDER PREVALENCE TABLES

TABLES B1-B14: GRADES 7-12
TABLES B15-B26: GRADES 4-6

Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Use, All Border Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.9%**	**1.5%**	**0.8%**	**1.6%**	**96.1%**
Grade 7	2.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.7%	1.0%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	96.1%
Hallucinogens	**4.0%**	**1.4%**	**0.8%**	**1.8%**	**96.0%**
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	95.6%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.6%	1.5%	3.0%	93.9%
Grade 12	5.7%	1.9%	0.9%	2.9%	94.3%
Uppers	**7.1%**	**2.8%**	**1.5%**	**2.8%**	**92.9%**
Grade 7	3.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.9%	3.5%	1.5%	2.9%	92.1%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	91.3%
Grade 11	9.8%	3.4%	2.4%	4.0%	90.2%
Grade 12	8.8%	3.0%	1.6%	4.2%	91.2%
Downers	**7.7%**	**3.0%**	**1.8%**	**2.9%**	**92.3%**
Grade 7	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 9	8.5%	3.8%	1.7%	3.0%	91.5%
Grade 10	9.9%	3.8%	2.6%	3.5%	90.1%
Grade 11	11.0%	3.9%	2.8%	4.3%	89.0%
Grade 12	9.6%	2.9%	2.0%	4.7%	90.4%
Rohypnol	**13.4%**	**5.0%**	**3.2%**	**5.2%**	**86.6%**
Grade 7	7.4%	3.3%	1.5%	2.6%	92.6%
Grade 8	11.5%	4.8%	2.6%	4.1%	88.5%
Grade 9	15.5%	6.4%	3.3%	5.8%	84.5%
Grade 10	16.6%	5.6%	4.7%	6.3%	83.4%
Grade 11	16.3%	4.8%	4.2%	7.3%	83.7%
Grade 12	13.2%	4.7%	2.7%	5.8%	86.8%
Steroids	**1.8%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Ecstasy	**2.1%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**	**1.0%**	**97.9%**
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 9	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 11	3.6%	0.7%	0.5%	2.4%	96.4%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Heroin	**1.9%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**98.1%**
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	98.8%

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Male Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**59.0%**	**29.5%**	**9.8%**	**19.7%**	**41.0%**
Grade 7	43.7%	17.5%	7.2%	19.0%	56.3%
Grade 8	53.0%	23.2%	9.6%	20.2%	47.0%
Grade 9	60.9%	30.3%	9.6%	21.0%	39.1%
Grade 10	62.6%	32.0%	10.2%	20.4%	37.4%
Grade 11	71.1%	39.6%	11.7%	19.8%	28.9%
Grade 12	67.9%	39.6%	11.2%	17.1%	32.1%
Alcohol	**74.6%**	**44.5%**	**11.7%**	**18.4%**	**25.4%**
Grade 7	59.2%	27.6%	8.8%	22.8%	40.8%
Grade 8	68.3%	36.1%	10.8%	21.4%	31.7%
Grade 9	74.7%	44.1%	12.7%	17.9%	25.3%
Grade 10	80.1%	49.9%	13.5%	16.7%	19.9%
Grade 11	86.4%	57.8%	11.9%	16.7%	13.6%
Grade 12	84.5%	59.3%	12.4%	12.8%	15.5%
Inhalants#	**21.8%**	**9.2%**	**3.5%**	**9.1%**	**78.2%**
Grade 7	26.0%	13.5%	3.6%	8.9%	74.0%
Grade 8	25.6%	12.3%	4.1%	9.2%	74.4%
Grade 9	22.6%	9.4%	4.1%	9.1%	77.4%
Grade 10	18.1%	6.0%	4.1%	8.0%	81.9%
Grade 11	20.4%	7.0%	2.1%	11.3%	79.6%
Grade 12	15.2%	4.7%	2.5%	8.0%	84.8%
Any Illicit Drug	**38.1%**	**19.1%**	**6.7%**	**12.3%**	**61.9%**
Grade 7	21.8%	11.3%	3.5%	7.0%	78.2%
Grade 8	31.0%	15.9%	4.9%	10.2%	69.0%
Grade 9	40.5%	20.7%	6.8%	13.0%	59.5%
Grade 10	45.1%	22.1%	8.7%	14.3%	54.9%
Grade 11	47.8%	23.1%	8.9%	15.8%	52.2%
Grade 12	46.6%	23.0%	8.6%	15.0%	53.4%
Marijuana	**35.7%**	**15.8%**	**6.8%**	**13.1%**	**64.3%**
Grade 7	19.5%	9.0%	3.6%	6.9%	80.5%
Grade 8	28.7%	13.3%	5.1%	10.3%	71.3%
Grade 9	37.7%	17.3%	7.1%	13.3%	62.3%
Grade 10	43.6%	18.7%	7.8%	17.1%	56.4%
Grade 11	44.7%	19.0%	9.0%	16.7%	55.3%
Grade 12	44.4%	18.7%	9.4%	16.3%	55.6%
Marijuana Only##	**14.2%**	**4.6%**	**2.5%**	**7.1%**	**85.8%**
Grade 7	9.6%	3.6%	1.6%	4.4%	90.4%
Grade 8	13.1%	5.1%	2.1%	5.9%	86.9%
Grade 9	14.8%	4.6%	2.9%	7.3%	85.2%
Grade 10	17.1%	5.6%	2.8%	8.7%	82.9%
Grade 11	16.1%	4.5%	2.8%	8.8%	83.9%
Grade 12	14.7%	3.9%	3.3%	7.5%	85.3%
Cocaine or Crack	**17.2%**	**8.2%**	**3.2%**	**5.8%**	**82.8%**
Grade 7	6.8%	3.3%	1.3%	2.2%	93.2%
Grade 8	11.6%	5.1%	2.3%	4.2%	88.4%
Grade 9	17.7%	8.4%	3.3%	6.0%	82.3%
Grade 10	20.0%	10.1%	3.5%	6.4%	80.0%
Grade 11	24.9%	11.1%	5.1%	8.7%	75.1%
Grade 12	26.4%	13.1%	4.9%	8.4%	73.6%
Cocaine	**17.1%**	**8.0%**	**3.3%**	**5.8%**	**82.9%**
Grade 7	6.2%	2.8%	1.3%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 8	11.3%	4.8%	2.3%	4.2%	88.7%
Grade 9	17.6%	8.3%	3.3%	6.0%	82.4%
Grade 10	20.1%	10.0%	3.5%	6.6%	79.9%
Grade 11	25.0%	10.9%	5.2%	8.9%	75.0%
Grade 12	26.8%	13.3%	4.9%	8.6%	73.2%

Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Border Male Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**4.8%**	**1.9%**	**1.1%**	**1.8%**	**95.2%**
Grade 7	2.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	93.9%
Grade 10	4.4%	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 11	5.4%	2.0%	0.7%	2.7%	94.6%
Grade 12	6.1%	2.1%	1.0%	3.0%	93.9%
Hallucinogens	**4.9%**	**1.8%**	**1.0%**	**2.1%**	**95.1%**
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%	94.9%
Grade 10	5.2%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	94.8%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.3%	1.5%	3.4%	92.8%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.9%	1.4%	3.7%	92.0%
Uppers	**7.3%**	**3.2%**	**1.6%**	**2.5%**	**92.7%**
Grade 7	3.1%	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	95.1%
Grade 9	8.1%	3.7%	1.6%	2.8%	91.9%
Grade 10	9.0%	4.3%	2.0%	2.7%	91.0%
Grade 11	9.9%	3.6%	2.7%	3.6%	90.1%
Grade 12	9.9%	4.3%	2.1%	3.5%	90.1%
Downers	**8.6%**	**3.5%**	**2.2%**	**2.9%**	**91.4%**
Grade 7	3.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%	94.6%
Grade 9	9.6%	4.3%	1.9%	3.4%	90.4%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.3%	2.7%	3.3%	89.7%
Grade 11	13.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.3%	86.9%
Grade 12	11.5%	4.4%	2.7%	4.4%	88.5%
Rohypnol	**14.3%**	**5.7%**	**3.6%**	**5.0%**	**85.7%**
Grade 7	7.3%	3.4%	1.5%	2.4%	92.7%
Grade 8	11.2%	5.1%	2.3%	3.8%	88.8%
Grade 9	16.8%	7.3%	3.6%	5.9%	83.2%
Grade 10	17.3%	6.9%	4.9%	5.5%	82.7%
Grade 11	18.6%	5.2%	6.2%	7.2%	81.4%
Grade 12	14.7%	6.1%	3.6%	5.0%	85.3%
Steroids	**2.4%**	**1.0%**	**0.4%**	**1.0%**	**97.6%**
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 9	2.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	96.0%
Ecstasy	**2.4%**	**0.9%**	**0.4%**	**1.1%**	**97.6%**
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 9	2.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 11	4.0%	0.8%	0.5%	2.7%	96.0%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%	96.7%
Heroin	**2.2%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**	**1.0%**	**97.8%**
Grade 7	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Female Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**52.2%**	**22.7%**	**9.4%**	**20.1%**	**47.8%**
Grade 7	38.5%	14.8%	6.4%	17.3%	61.5%
Grade 8	49.5%	20.3%	9.6%	19.6%	50.5%
Grade 9	54.5%	25.1%	9.2%	20.2%	45.5%
Grade 10	56.3%	24.4%	10.9%	21.0%	43.7%
Grade 11	59.4%	25.5%	10.6%	23.3%	40.6%
Grade 12	56.7%	27.2%	9.8%	19.7%	43.3%
Alcohol	**74.6%**	**40.8%**	**13.3%**	**20.5%**	**25.4%**
Grade 7	57.4%	26.3%	8.5%	22.6%	42.6%
Grade 8	70.6%	35.6%	11.9%	23.1%	29.4%
Grade 9	77.0%	45.1%	12.9%	19.0%	23.0%
Grade 10	81.3%	46.3%	16.1%	18.9%	18.7%
Grade 11	83.3%	47.1%	15.0%	21.2%	16.7%
Grade 12	80.8%	45.9%	16.4%	18.5%	19.2%
Inhalants#	**20.3%**	**8.7%**	**3.4%**	**8.2%**	**79.7%**
Grade 7	27.5%	14.3%	4.0%	9.2%	72.5%
Grade 8	27.0%	13.2%	4.7%	9.1%	73.0%
Grade 9	22.0%	9.3%	3.5%	9.2%	78.0%
Grade 10	16.9%	5.6%	3.7%	7.6%	83.1%
Grade 11	15.2%	4.2%	3.1%	7.9%	84.8%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.6%	1.2%	4.9%	91.3%
Any Illicit Drug	**28.6%**	**12.2%**	**5.7%**	**10.7%**	**71.4%**
Grade 7	16.7%	8.3%	2.3%	6.1%	83.3%
Grade 8	24.7%	10.9%	4.8%	9.0%	75.3%
Grade 9	29.8%	13.6%	5.6%	10.6%	70.2%
Grade 10	34.9%	14.3%	8.0%	12.6%	65.1%
Grade 11	35.3%	13.9%	7.2%	14.2%	64.7%
Grade 12	32.2%	12.3%	7.2%	12.7%	67.8%
Marijuana	**24.8%**	**9.6%**	**5.6%**	**9.6%**	**75.2%**
Grade 7	13.0%	5.8%	2.1%	5.1%	87.0%
Grade 8	21.1%	8.7%	4.4%	8.0%	78.9%
Grade 9	25.5%	10.5%	5.6%	9.4%	74.5%
Grade 10	29.4%	11.3%	7.3%	10.8%	70.6%
Grade 11	32.9%	11.7%	7.3%	13.9%	67.1%
Grade 12	30.0%	10.2%	7.5%	12.3%	70.0%
Marijuana Only##	**9.8%**	**2.5%**	**2.0%**	**5.3%**	**90.2%**
Grade 7	5.2%	2.0%	0.5%	2.7%	94.8%
Grade 8	8.3%	2.2%	1.7%	4.4%	91.7%
Grade 9	9.7%	2.4%	2.0%	5.3%	90.3%
Grade 10	11.1%	2.8%	2.3%	6.0%	88.9%
Grade 11	12.6%	2.7%	3.0%	6.9%	87.4%
Grade 12	13.3%	3.0%	3.4%	6.9%	86.7%
Cocaine or Crack	**10.5%**	**3.9%**	**2.3%**	**4.3%**	**89.5%**
Grade 7	5.6%	2.3%	1.3%	2.0%	94.4%
Grade 8	8.1%	2.9%	2.1%	3.1%	91.9%
Grade 9	10.6%	4.2%	2.3%	4.1%	89.4%
Grade 10	13.7%	4.7%	3.6%	5.4%	86.3%
Grade 11	14.0%	5.2%	2.8%	6.0%	86.0%
Grade 12	12.2%	4.2%	2.1%	5.9%	87.8%
Cocaine	**10.1%**	**3.6%**	**2.3%**	**4.2%**	**89.9%**
Grade 7	4.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 8	7.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.0%	92.4%
Grade 9	10.2%	3.9%	2.3%	4.0%	89.8%
Grade 10	13.6%	4.6%	3.5%	5.5%	86.4%
Grade 11	13.9%	5.2%	2.8%	5.9%	86.1%
Grade 12	12.3%	4.2%	2.2%	5.9%	87.7%

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Border Female Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.0%**	**1.1%**	**0.5%**	**1.4%**	**97.0%**
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.8%	96.8%
Grade 10	3.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 11	2.7%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	98.0%
Hallucinogens	**3.1%**	**0.9%**	**0.7%**	**1.5%**	**96.9%**
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 11	5.1%	0.9%	1.5%	2.7%	94.9%
Grade 12	3.6%	1.1%	0.4%	2.1%	96.4%
Uppers	**6.9%**	**2.4%**	**1.5%**	**3.0%**	**93.1%**
Grade 7	3.3%	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%	94.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	3.4%	1.3%	3.1%	92.2%
Grade 10	8.4%	1.9%	2.8%	3.7%	91.6%
Grade 11	9.7%	3.3%	2.1%	4.3%	90.3%
Grade 12	7.7%	1.8%	1.2%	4.7%	92.3%
Downers	**6.8%**	**2.5%**	**1.5%**	**2.8%**	**93.2%**
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.4%	1.6%	2.4%	92.6%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.3%	2.6%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.3%	1.4%	4.2%	91.1%
Grade 12	7.9%	1.6%	1.4%	4.9%	92.1%
Rohypnol	**12.6%**	**4.4%**	**2.7%**	**5.5%**	**87.4%**
Grade 7	7.6%	3.2%	1.5%	2.9%	92.4%
Grade 8	11.8%	4.6%	2.9%	4.3%	88.2%
Grade 9	14.2%	5.6%	3.0%	5.6%	85.8%
Grade 10	15.9%	4.4%	4.6%	6.9%	84.1%
Grade 11	14.1%	4.3%	2.4%	7.4%	85.9%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.5%	1.9%	6.5%	88.1%
Steroids	**1.2%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**0.6%**	**98.8%**
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 9	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 10	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	99.3%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	99.2%
Grade 12	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	99.5%
Ecstasy	**1.8%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.5%	0.5%	2.2%	96.8%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	98.6%
Heroin	**1.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.8%**	**98.4%**
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	98.7%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	99.2%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Anglo Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**58.2%**	**31.3%**	**10.0%**	**16.9%**	**41.8%**
Grade 7	41.3%	16.2%	9.3%	15.8%	58.7%
Grade 8	51.8%	20.0%	14.4%	17.4%	48.2%
Grade 9	62.1%	32.5%	8.4%	21.2%	37.9%
Grade 10	61.5%	35.0%	8.9%	17.6%	38.5%
Grade 11	67.5%	42.3%	10.2%	15.0%	32.5%
Grade 12	65.6%	44.2%	9.2%	12.2%	34.4%
Alcohol	**74.3%**	**43.3%**	**13.7%**	**17.3%**	**25.7%**
Grade 7	55.9%	22.1%	11.7%	22.1%	44.1%
Grade 8	68.6%	28.3%	17.0%	23.3%	31.4%
Grade 9	75.3%	47.7%	12.7%	14.9%	24.7%
Grade 10	77.8%	50.5%	13.0%	14.3%	22.2%
Grade 11	84.4%	56.1%	12.5%	15.8%	15.6%
Grade 12	86.8%	56.2%	16.6%	14.0%	13.2%
Inhalants#	**20.2%**	**8.3%**	**3.5%**	**8.4%**	**79.8%**
Grade 7	21.5%	8.6%	5.4%	7.5%	78.5%
Grade 8	24.9%	11.1%	3.9%	9.9%	75.1%
Grade 9	22.7%	9.8%	3.1%	9.8%	77.3%
Grade 10	18.8%	7.7%	5.0%	6.1%	81.2%
Grade 11	16.7%	5.6%	2.1%	9.0%	83.3%
Grade 12	14.8%	6.4%	1.2%	7.2%	85.2%
Any Illicit Drug	**32.6%**	**14.9%**	**7.2%**	**10.5%**	**67.4%**
Grade 7	15.2%	7.3%	2.5%	5.4%	84.8%
Grade 8	23.8%	9.4%	5.3%	9.1%	76.2%
Grade 9	29.4%	17.1%	5.6%	6.7%	70.6%
Grade 10	42.7%	17.4%	10.3%	15.0%	57.3%
Grade 11	39.6%	17.7%	9.1%	12.8%	60.4%
Grade 12	49.2%	21.1%	12.1%	16.0%	50.8%
Marijuana	**30.2%**	**12.3%**	**7.7%**	**10.2%**	**69.8%**
Grade 7	12.3%	5.5%	2.7%	4.1%	87.7%
Grade 8	20.2%	7.0%	4.2%	9.0%	79.8%
Grade 9	27.7%	14.7%	6.4%	6.6%	72.3%
Grade 10	40.2%	15.1%	10.8%	14.3%	59.8%
Grade 11	38.4%	14.8%	10.8%	12.8%	61.6%
Grade 12	46.2%	17.0%	12.3%	16.9%	53.8%
Marijuana Only##	**12.6%**	**2.9%**	**3.2%**	**6.5%**	**87.4%**
Grade 7	5.9%	2.2%	0.9%	2.8%	94.1%
Grade 8	9.1%	2.1%	1.7%	5.3%	90.9%
Grade 9	13.2%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	86.8%
Grade 10	16.1%	2.1%	4.3%	9.7%	83.9%
Grade 11	16.6%	3.8%	5.1%	7.7%	83.4%
Grade 12	14.8%	2.7%	2.2%	9.9%	85.2%
Cocaine or Crack	**11.2%**	**3.9%**	**3.1%**	**4.2%**	**88.8%**
Grade 7	3.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 8	7.6%	2.0%	2.8%	2.8%	92.4%
Grade 9	10.3%	4.0%	1.9%	4.4%	89.7%
Grade 10	15.6%	4.7%	4.2%	6.7%	84.4%
Grade 11	11.7%	5.0%	4.1%	2.6%	88.3%
Grade 12	21.1%	7.5%	5.1%	8.5%	78.9%
Cocaine	**11.2%**	**3.9%**	**3.1%**	**4.2%**	**88.8%**
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 8	7.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 9	10.3%	3.9%	1.8%	4.6%	89.7%
Grade 10	15.6%	4.5%	4.2%	6.9%	84.4%
Grade 11	11.8%	5.1%	4.3%	2.4%	88.2%
Grade 12	21.5%	7.7%	5.2%	8.6%	78.5%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Border Anglo Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.6%**	**0.8%**	**1.0%**	**1.8%**	**96.4%**
Grade 7	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	5.6%	1.7%	0.8%	3.1%	94.4%
Grade 10	4.5%	0.5%	1.0%	3.0%	95.5%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 12	4.3%	0.7%	2.2%	1.4%	95.7%
Hallucinogens	**7.3%**	**2.4%**	**1.4%**	**3.5%**	**92.7%**
Grade 7	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.0%	1.4%	3.0%	93.6%
Grade 10	8.0%	3.7%	1.2%	3.1%	92.0%
Grade 11	8.8%	3.6%	1.4%	3.8%	91.2%
Grade 12	14.6%	2.9%	2.4%	9.3%	85.4%
Uppers	**10.0%**	**3.8%**	**2.8%**	**3.4%**	**90.0%**
Grade 7	3.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	93.2%
Grade 9	9.6%	5.5%	1.1%	3.0%	90.4%
Grade 10	16.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.8%	83.9%
Grade 11	10.0%	3.9%	3.4%	2.7%	90.0%
Grade 12	13.7%	4.6%	5.3%	3.8%	86.3%
Downers	**8.2%**	**2.6%**	**1.9%**	**3.7%**	**91.8%**
Grade 7	3.4%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	96.6%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.5%	1.4%	2.4%	94.7%
Grade 9	9.1%	3.5%	1.6%	4.0%	90.9%
Grade 10	11.6%	3.1%	4.1%	4.4%	88.4%
Grade 11	8.5%	3.3%	1.8%	3.4%	91.5%
Grade 12	11.1%	2.7%	2.6%	5.8%	88.9%
Rohypnol	**10.0%**	**3.6%**	**3.0%**	**3.4%**	**90.0%**
Grade 7	4.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	95.8%
Grade 8	7.9%	2.4%	3.4%	2.1%	92.1%
Grade 9	9.6%	5.4%	2.8%	1.4%	90.4%
Grade 10	13.4%	6.1%	3.2%	4.1%	86.6%
Grade 11	10.8%	2.4%	3.1%	5.3%	89.2%
Grade 12	15.3%	2.7%	5.3%	7.3%	84.7%
Steroids	**1.8%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**1.2%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%	97.2%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	99.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.9%	97.6%
Ecstasy	**3.8%**	**0.9%**	**1.1%**	**1.8%**	**96.2%**
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 10	6.3%	2.1%	0.6%	3.6%	93.7%
Grade 11	5.2%	0.2%	2.8%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 12	5.4%	0.2%	2.5%	2.7%	94.6%
Heroin	**2.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**	**1.3%**	**97.9%**
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	96.7%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	98.5%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border African American Secondary Students: 1998 *

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**57.0%**	**28.7%**	**7.9%**	**20.4%**	**43.0%**
Grade 7	50.4%	14.4%	5.0%	31.0%	49.6%
Grade 8	56.2%	31.1%	3.1%	22.0%	43.8%
Grade 9	56.9%	30.9%	5.0%	21.0%	43.1%
Grade 10	57.5%	31.7%	11.6%	14.2%	42.5%
Grade 11	63.0%	32.6%	14.7%	15.7%	37.0%
Grade 12	60.0%	33.5%	6.6%	19.9%	40.0%
Alcohol	**77.7%**	**44.6%**	**16.1%**	**17.0%**	**22.3%**
Grade 7	62.3%	21.0%	11.8%	29.5%	37.7%
Grade 8	65.8%	31.1%	17.9%	16.8%	34.2%
Grade 9	86.9%	55.3%	20.5%	11.1%	13.1%
Grade 10	80.9%	47.8%	16.1%	17.0%	19.1%
Grade 11	89.0%	57.5%	17.5%	14.0%	11.0%
Grade 12	78.8%	59.6%	8.2%	11.0%	21.2%
Inhalants#	**25.1%**	**11.5%**	**3.6%**	**10.0%**	**74.9%**
Grade 7	25.3%	14.8%	0.0%	10.5%	74.7%
Grade 8	31.0%	14.8%	2.7%	13.5%	69.0%
Grade 9	32.2%	21.9%	7.0%	3.3%	67.8%
Grade 10	18.9%	1.8%	8.7%	8.4%	81.1%
Grade 11	19.6%	2.7%	0.0%	16.9%	80.4%
Grade 12	22.4%	14.2%	0.0%	8.2%	77.6%
Any Illicit Drug	**40.4%**	**23.1%**	**5.0%**	**12.3%**	**59.6%**
Grade 7	22.4%	11.6%	1.3%	9.5%	77.6%
Grade 8	40.3%	19.0%	5.7%	15.6%	59.7%
Grade 9	48.6%	34.9%	7.3%	6.4%	51.4%
Grade 10	41.9%	26.3%	4.5%	11.1%	58.1%
Grade 11	43.5%	23.2%	1.1%	19.2%	56.5%
Grade 12	46.5%	17.3%	13.7%	15.5%	53.5%
Marijuana	**39.2%**	**20.4%**	**6.2%**	**12.6%**	**60.8%**
Grade 7	22.6%	10.0%	1.3%	11.3%	77.4%
Grade 8	37.8%	16.0%	6.4%	15.4%	62.2%
Grade 9	45.1%	26.0%	13.0%	6.1%	54.9%
Grade 10	40.8%	25.8%	4.4%	10.6%	59.2%
Grade 11	43.9%	23.4%	1.1%	19.4%	56.1%
Grade 12	47.3%	16.4%	13.9%	17.0%	52.7%
Marijuana Only##	**17.7%**	**7.7%**	**2.3%**	**7.7%**	**82.3%**
Grade 7	7.6%	1.8%	0.0%	5.8%	92.4%
Grade 8	19.8%	9.7%	3.5%	6.6%	80.2%
Grade 9	12.3%	8.1%	0.5%	3.7%	87.7%
Grade 10	19.0%	9.5%	3.6%	5.9%	81.0%
Grade 11	27.4%	12.4%	0.0%	15.0%	72.6%
Grade 12	25.6%	1.2%	10.5%	13.9%	74.4%
Cocaine or Crack	**11.7%**	**3.9%**	**2.4%**	**5.4%**	**88.3%**
Grade 7	10.0%	4.4%	3.1%	2.5%	90.0%
Grade 8	12.7%	3.9%	0.0%	8.8%	87.3%
Grade 9	11.0%	2.1%	2.6%	6.3%	89.0%
Grade 10	8.2%	4.2%	0.0%	4.0%	91.8%
Grade 11	16.1%	2.2%	8.5%	5.4%	83.9%
Grade 12	15.6%	10.3%	0.0%	5.3%	84.4%
Cocaine	**11.0%**	**3.3%**	**2.5%**	**5.2%**	**89.0%**
Grade 7	8.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.6%	92.0%
Grade 8	11.9%	3.9%	0.0%	8.0%	88.1%
Grade 9	10.1%	0.7%	2.7%	6.7%	89.9%
Grade 10	8.5%	4.3%	0.0%	4.2%	91.5%
Grade 11	16.1%	1.8%	8.7%	5.6%	83.9%
Grade 12	13.9%	10.3%	0.0%	3.6%	86.1%

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Border African American Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**4.9%**	**1.5%**	**0.8%**	**2.6%**	**95.1%**
Grade 7	5.9%	4.4%	0.0%	1.5%	94.1%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.5%	0.9%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 9	8.8%	1.5%	2.4%	4.9%	91.2%
Grade 10	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Grade 11	6.4%	0.6%	0.7%	5.1%	93.6%
Grade 12	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	96.9%
Hallucinogens	**6.3%**	**1.9%**	**0.3%**	**4.1%**	**93.7%**
Grade 7	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Grade 9	20.4%	7.2%	0.0%	13.2%	79.6%
Grade 10	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	96.2%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	97.0%
Grade 12	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	95.1%
Uppers	**8.7%**	**4.7%**	**1.5%**	**2.5%**	**91.3%**
Grade 7	6.1%	5.1%	0.0%	1.0%	93.9%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 9	12.8%	11.6%	0.5%	0.7%	87.2%
Grade 10	13.2%	1.1%	4.0%	8.1%	86.8%
Grade 11	6.5%	5.0%	0.6%	0.9%	93.5%
Grade 12	4.0%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	96.0%
Downers	**8.7%**	**3.7%**	**1.0%**	**4.0%**	**91.3%**
Grade 7	5.1%	2.8%	0.7%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	95.6%
Grade 9	12.5%	9.5%	2.3%	0.7%	87.5%
Grade 10	14.9%	1.1%	0.6%	13.2%	85.1%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	97.8%
Grade 12	10.4%	7.1%	0.0%	3.3%	89.6%
Rohypnol	**10.0%**	**3.9%**	**1.8%**	**4.3%**	**90.0%**
Grade 7	8.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.0%	92.0%
Grade 8	7.3%	0.9%	4.2%	2.2%	92.7%
Grade 9	14.8%	5.6%	3.7%	5.5%	85.2%
Grade 10	10.1%	1.7%	0.5%	7.9%	89.9%
Grade 11	5.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	94.3%
Grade 12	14.9%	10.5%	0.0%	4.4%	85.1%
Steroids	**4.0%**	**1.5%**	**1.1%**	**1.4%**	**96.0%**
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	0.0%	2.1%	96.6%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	96.5%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.6%	0.0%	4.1%	94.3%
Grade 10	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	95.3%
Grade 11	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	98.2%
Grade 12	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	95.2%
Ecstasy	**4.8%**	**2.3%**	**0.3%**	**2.2%**	**95.2%**
Grade 7	3.7%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	96.3%
Grade 8	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.0%
Grade 9	10.2%	4.1%	0.0%	6.1%	89.8%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%	94.9%
Grade 11	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Grade 12	9.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	90.7%
Heroin	**3.0%**	**1.5%**	**0.6%**	**0.9%**	**97.0%**
Grade 7	5.8%	3.0%	1.3%	1.5%	94.2%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%
Grade 10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Grade 11	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	96.2%
Grade 12	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%

* Due to the relatively low number of African Americans on the border, the African American prevalence figures may have a higher margin of error than for the other demographic groups.

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Hispanic Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**55.6%**	**25.9%**	**9.6%**	**20.1%**	**44.4%**
Grade 7	41.2%	16.2%	6.8%	18.2%	58.8%
Grade 8	51.2%	21.9%	9.5%	19.8%	48.8%
Grade 9	57.5%	27.5%	9.6%	20.4%	42.5%
Grade 10	59.5%	27.7%	10.7%	21.1%	40.5%
Grade 11	65.2%	32.0%	11.1%	22.1%	34.8%
Grade 12	62.2%	32.9%	10.7%	18.6%	37.8%
Alcohol	**74.9%**	**43.0%**	**12.3%**	**19.6%**	**25.1%**
Grade 7	58.9%	27.4%	8.6%	22.9%	41.1%
Grade 8	69.8%	36.6%	11.0%	22.2%	30.2%
Grade 9	76.3%	44.9%	12.8%	18.6%	23.7%
Grade 10	81.2%	48.4%	14.7%	18.1%	18.8%
Grade 11	85.0%	52.5%	13.4%	19.1%	15.0%
Grade 12	82.7%	52.5%	14.5%	15.7%	17.3%
Inhalants#	**21.0%**	**8.9%**	**3.5%**	**8.6%**	**79.0%**
Grade 7	27.1%	14.3%	3.7%	9.1%	72.9%
Grade 8	26.4%	12.8%	4.4%	9.2%	73.6%
Grade 9	22.1%	9.2%	3.8%	9.1%	77.9%
Grade 10	17.4%	5.7%	3.9%	7.8%	82.6%
Grade 11	17.6%	5.6%	2.4%	9.6%	82.4%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.3%	1.9%	6.1%	88.7%
Any Illicit Drug	**33.3%**	**15.6%**	**6.1%**	**11.6%**	**66.7%**
Grade 7	19.6%	10.0%	2.9%	6.7%	80.4%
Grade 8	27.9%	13.5%	4.8%	9.6%	72.1%
Grade 9	35.4%	17.0%	6.1%	12.3%	64.6%
Grade 10	39.7%	18.2%	8.2%	13.3%	60.3%
Grade 11	41.6%	18.7%	7.9%	15.0%	58.4%
Grade 12	38.5%	17.2%	7.5%	13.8%	61.5%
Marijuana	**30.1%**	**12.6%**	**6.1%**	**11.4%**	**69.9%**
Grade 7	16.6%	7.5%	2.9%	6.2%	83.4%
Grade 8	25.0%	11.1%	4.8%	9.1%	75.0%
Grade 9	31.6%	13.7%	6.2%	11.7%	68.4%
Grade 10	36.0%	14.6%	7.6%	13.8%	64.0%
Grade 11	38.6%	15.6%	7.7%	15.3%	61.4%
Grade 12	36.3%	14.1%	8.2%	14.0%	63.7%
Marijuana Only##	**11.9%**	**3.6%**	**2.2%**	**6.1%**	**88.1%**
Grade 7	7.7%	2.9%	1.1%	3.7%	92.3%
Grade 8	10.8%	3.7%	1.9%	5.2%	89.2%
Grade 9	12.2%	3.4%	2.3%	6.5%	87.8%
Grade 10	13.9%	4.2%	2.5%	7.2%	86.1%
Grade 11	14.3%	3.9%	2.7%	7.7%	85.7%
Grade 12	13.7%	3.3%	3.3%	7.1%	86.3%
Cocaine or Crack	**14.0%**	**6.2%**	**2.8%**	**5.0%**	**86.0%**
Grade 7	6.3%	2.9%	1.3%	2.1%	93.7%
Grade 8	10.0%	4.1%	2.3%	3.6%	90.0%
Grade 9	14.4%	6.5%	2.9%	5.0%	85.6%
Grade 10	17.0%	7.6%	3.5%	5.9%	83.0%
Grade 11	19.9%	8.4%	3.9%	7.6%	80.1%
Grade 12	19.0%	8.6%	3.5%	6.9%	81.0%
Cocaine	**13.7%**	**5.9%**	**2.8%**	**5.0%**	**86.3%**
Grade 7	5.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	94.5%
Grade 8	9.6%	3.8%	2.2%	3.6%	90.4%
Grade 9	14.1%	6.3%	2.9%	4.9%	85.9%
Grade 10	16.9%	7.4%	3.5%	6.0%	83.1%
Grade 11	19.9%	8.4%	3.8%	7.7%	80.1%
Grade 12	19.1%	8.7%	3.5%	6.9%	80.9%

Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Border Hispanic Students: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.8%**	**1.5%**	**0.8%**	**1.5%**	**96.2%**
Grade 7	2.9%	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.8%	95.5%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.5%	0.6%	2.0%	95.9%
Hallucinogens	**3.7%**	**1.3%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**	**96.3%**
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	94.5%
Grade 12	5.2%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	94.8%
Uppers	**6.9%**	**2.7%**	**1.5%**	**2.7%**	**93.1%**
Grade 7	3.2%	1.5%	0.7%	1.0%	96.8%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.0%	1.2%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 9	7.8%	3.3%	1.5%	3.0%	92.2%
Grade 10	8.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	92.0%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.2%	2.4%	3.9%	90.5%
Grade 12	8.6%	3.0%	1.3%	4.3%	91.4%
Downers	**7.6%**	**3.0%**	**1.8%**	**2.8%**	**92.4%**
Grade 7	3.0%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 9	8.4%	3.8%	1.7%	2.9%	91.6%
Grade 10	9.7%	3.8%	2.7%	3.2%	90.3%
Grade 11	11.0%	3.8%	3.1%	4.1%	89.0%
Grade 12	9.7%	3.0%	2.0%	4.7%	90.3%
Rohypnol	**13.7%**	**5.2%**	**3.1%**	**5.4%**	**86.3%**
Grade 7	7.7%	3.4%	1.5%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 8	11.6%	5.0%	2.5%	4.1%	88.4%
Grade 9	15.9%	6.6%	3.2%	6.1%	84.1%
Grade 10	16.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.4%	83.2%
Grade 11	16.8%	5.0%	4.3%	7.5%	83.2%
Grade 12	13.4%	4.9%	2.7%	5.8%	86.6%
Steroids	**1.7%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.8%**	**98.3%**
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Ecstasy	**1.9%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**98.1%**
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2.2%	96.7%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	97.9%
Heroin	**1.9%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**98.1%**
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	98.8%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's or B's: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**51.9%**	**23.0%**	**9.1%**	**19.8%**	**48.1%**
Grade 7	36.7%	13.0%	6.1%	17.6%	63.3%
Grade 8	46.3%	17.9%	8.7%	19.7%	53.7%
Grade 9	52.9%	23.6%	8.8%	20.5%	47.1%
Grade 10	57.1%	25.4%	10.5%	21.2%	42.9%
Grade 11	60.6%	29.2%	10.7%	20.7%	39.4%
Grade 12	61.2%	31.3%	10.4%	19.5%	38.8%
Alcohol	**73.1%**	**39.9%**	**12.9%**	**20.3%**	**26.9%**
Grade 7	55.4%	23.8%	8.8%	22.8%	44.6%
Grade 8	67.3%	32.0%	11.7%	23.6%	32.7%
Grade 9	73.6%	41.2%	12.9%	19.5%	26.4%
Grade 10	80.7%	45.9%	15.7%	19.1%	19.3%
Grade 11	83.1%	49.4%	13.8%	19.9%	16.9%
Grade 12	82.2%	50.5%	15.0%	16.7%	17.8%
Inhalants#	**17.7%**	**7.1%**	**3.0%**	**7.6%**	**82.3%**
Grade 7	23.2%	11.3%	3.5%	8.4%	76.8%
Grade 8	22.7%	10.6%	3.8%	8.3%	77.3%
Grade 9	18.2%	7.2%	3.1%	7.9%	81.8%
Grade 10	15.1%	4.6%	3.5%	7.0%	84.9%
Grade 11	14.9%	4.8%	2.0%	8.1%	85.1%
Grade 12	10.0%	2.7%	1.9%	5.4%	90.0%
Any Illicit Drug	**28.7%**	**12.3%**	**5.8%**	**10.6%**	**71.3%**
Grade 7	14.7%	6.8%	2.3%	5.6%	85.3%
Grade 8	22.3%	9.7%	4.1%	8.5%	77.7%
Grade 9	29.1%	12.8%	5.3%	11.0%	70.9%
Grade 10	36.2%	15.3%	8.3%	12.6%	63.8%
Grade 11	36.6%	15.3%	7.9%	13.4%	63.4%
Grade 12	35.8%	14.8%	7.6%	13.4%	64.2%
Marijuana	**25.6%**	**9.8%**	**5.6%**	**10.2%**	**74.4%**
Grade 7	11.8%	4.9%	2.1%	4.8%	88.2%
Grade 8	19.7%	7.8%	3.9%	8.0%	80.3%
Grade 9	25.4%	10.1%	5.3%	10.0%	74.6%
Grade 10	32.3%	12.2%	7.2%	12.9%	67.7%
Grade 11	33.9%	12.6%	7.7%	13.6%	66.1%
Grade 12	33.5%	12.1%	8.1%	13.3%	66.5%
Marijuana Only##	**10.8%**	**2.9%**	**2.1%**	**5.8%**	**89.2%**
Grade 7	5.7%	2.0%	0.8%	2.9%	94.3%
Grade 8	8.7%	2.5%	1.6%	4.6%	91.3%
Grade 9	10.9%	2.7%	2.3%	5.9%	89.1%
Grade 10	13.0%	3.5%	2.6%	6.9%	87.0%
Grade 11	14.5%	3.5%	2.8%	8.2%	85.5%
Grade 12	12.9%	3.0%	3.3%	6.6%	87.1%
Cocaine or Crack	**11.0%**	**4.4%**	**2.4%**	**4.2%**	**89.0%**
Grade 7	4.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.6%	1.7%	3.0%	92.7%
Grade 9	10.5%	4.2%	2.1%	4.2%	89.5%
Grade 10	14.2%	5.9%	3.3%	5.0%	85.8%
Grade 11	15.2%	6.2%	3.5%	5.5%	84.8%
Grade 12	16.7%	6.9%	3.1%	6.7%	83.3%
Cocaine	**10.9%**	**4.3%**	**2.3%**	**4.3%**	**89.1%**
Grade 7	3.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 8	6.9%	2.3%	1.7%	2.9%	93.1%
Grade 9	10.4%	4.1%	2.1%	4.2%	89.6%
Grade 10	14.2%	5.8%	3.2%	5.2%	85.8%
Grade 11	15.2%	6.1%	3.6%	5.5%	84.8%
Grade 12	16.9%	7.0%	3.1%	6.8%	83.1%

Table B7. Prevalence of Use, Border Students Who Reported Earning A's or B's: 1998 *(cont.)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**2.9%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.3%**	**97.1%**
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 10	2.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	96.4%
Hallucinogens	**3.3%**	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**1.5%**	**96.7%**
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 11	5.0%	1.4%	1.0%	2.6%	95.0%
Grade 12	5.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.6%	94.9%
Uppers	**5.9%**	**2.2%**	**1.3%**	**2.4%**	**94.1%**
Grade 7	2.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.6%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.7%	1.2%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.3%	2.2%	3.1%	92.4%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.7%	1.8%	2.9%	92.6%
Grade 12	7.8%	2.8%	1.3%	3.7%	92.2%
Downers	**6.1%**	**2.2%**	**1.5%**	**2.4%**	**93.9%**
Grade 7	2.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.5%	1.3%	2.4%	93.8%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%	91.3%
Grade 11	8.3%	2.9%	2.4%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.4%	1.9%	4.0%	91.7%
Rohypnol	**10.8%**	**3.6%**	**2.6%**	**4.6%**	**89.2%**
Grade 7	5.5%	2.4%	1.1%	2.0%	94.5%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.4%	1.9%	3.2%	91.5%
Grade 9	12.1%	4.5%	2.4%	5.2%	87.9%
Grade 10	14.6%	4.2%	4.4%	6.0%	85.4%
Grade 11	12.3%	3.2%	3.6%	5.5%	87.7%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.9%	2.3%	5.4%	88.4%
Steroids	**1.4%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.7%**	**98.6%**
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Ecstasy	**1.8%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.6%	0.4%	2.2%	96.8%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Heroin	**1.4%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.7%**	**98.6%**
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade
Texas Border Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**65.8%**	**34.8%**	**10.7%**	**20.3%**	**34.2%**
Grade 7	52.5%	24.2%	9.0%	19.3%	47.5%
Grade 8	64.8%	32.1%	11.9%	20.8%	35.2%
Grade 9	68.8%	37.1%	11.0%	20.7%	31.2%
Grade 10	66.8%	36.1%	10.5%	20.2%	33.2%
Grade 11	78.6%	42.6%	12.2%	23.8%	21.4%
Grade 12	65.2%	40.6%	9.9%	14.7%	34.8%
Alcohol	**79.1%**	**50.6%**	**11.5%**	**17.0%**	**20.9%**
Grade 7	65.8%	34.9%	8.8%	22.1%	34.2%
Grade 8	75.9%	46.3%	11.0%	18.6%	24.1%
Grade 9	81.8%	53.1%	12.6%	16.1%	18.2%
Grade 10	81.7%	54.9%	12.4%	14.4%	18.3%
Grade 11	90.4%	61.9%	12.1%	16.4%	9.6%
Grade 12	83.7%	59.1%	12.8%	11.8%	16.3%
Inhalants#	**30.2%**	**13.9%**	**4.8%**	**11.5%**	**69.8%**
Grade 7	35.9%	20.6%	4.9%	10.4%	64.1%
Grade 8	36.2%	18.5%	6.1%	11.6%	63.8%
Grade 9	31.7%	14.3%	5.2%	12.2%	68.3%
Grade 10	24.1%	9.1%	5.2%	9.8%	75.9%
Grade 11	26.0%	8.1%	3.9%	14.0%	74.0%
Grade 12	19.1%	6.8%	1.6%	10.7%	80.9%
Any Illicit Drug	**46.2%**	**24.9%**	**7.3%**	**14.0%**	**53.8%**
Grade 7	30.7%	17.4%	4.4%	8.9%	69.3%
Grade 8	42.9%	23.4%	6.4%	13.1%	57.1%
Grade 9	48.7%	27.2%	7.9%	13.6%	51.3%
Grade 10	50.8%	26.5%	8.7%	15.6%	49.2%
Grade 11	57.0%	28.7%	8.9%	19.4%	43.0%
Grade 12	52.8%	27.9%	8.8%	16.1%	47.2%
Marijuana	**43.1%**	**20.7%**	**7.9%**	**14.5%**	**56.9%**
Grade 7	27.5%	13.9%	4.7%	8.9%	72.5%
Grade 8	39.1%	19.5%	6.9%	12.7%	60.9%
Grade 9	45.3%	22.4%	8.7%	14.2%	54.7%
Grade 10	48.4%	22.8%	8.9%	16.7%	51.6%
Grade 11	54.0%	24.5%	9.5%	20.0%	46.0%
Grade 12	50.5%	23.2%	9.7%	17.6%	49.5%
Marijuana Only##	**15.4%**	**5.6%**	**2.7%**	**7.1%**	**84.6%**
Grade 7	11.7%	5.0%	1.7%	5.0%	88.3%
Grade 8	16.4%	6.7%	2.7%	7.0%	83.6%
Grade 9	15.4%	5.3%	2.8%	7.3%	84.6%
Grade 10	17.2%	5.9%	2.6%	8.7%	82.8%
Grade 11	15.2%	5.0%	3.2%	7.0%	84.8%
Grade 12	18.5%	5.4%	3.9%	9.2%	81.5%
Cocaine or Crack	**21.3%**	**10.2%**	**4.1%**	**7.0%**	**78.7%**
Grade 7	11.2%	5.8%	2.4%	3.0%	88.8%
Grade 8	16.5%	7.8%	3.5%	5.2%	83.5%
Grade 9	22.1%	10.9%	4.5%	6.7%	77.9%
Grade 10	24.4%	11.5%	4.5%	8.4%	75.6%
Grade 11	31.5%	13.5%	5.4%	12.6%	68.5%
Grade 12	27.8%	14.7%	4.6%	8.5%	72.2%
Cocaine	**20.8%**	**9.7%**	**4.2%**	**6.9%**	**79.2%**
Grade 7	10.1%	4.5%	2.6%	3.0%	89.9%
Grade 8	16.1%	7.2%	3.7%	5.2%	83.9%
Grade 9	21.4%	10.6%	4.5%	6.3%	78.6%
Grade 10	24.4%	11.2%	4.5%	8.7%	75.6%
Grade 11	31.6%	13.5%	5.3%	12.8%	68.4%
Grade 12	27.8%	14.7%	4.7%	8.4%	72.2%

Table B8. Border Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**6.5%**	**2.8%**	**1.2%**	**2.5%**	**93.5%**
Grade 7	5.3%	2.4%	0.9%	2.0%	94.7%
Grade 8	6.5%	3.2%	1.2%	2.1%	93.5%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.1%	1.6%	2.9%	92.4%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.9%	1.1%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 11	7.0%	3.0%	1.0%	3.0%	93.0%
Grade 12	5.2%	1.8%	1.0%	2.4%	94.8%
Hallucinogens	**5.9%**	**2.1%**	**1.2%**	**2.6%**	**94.1%**
Grade 7	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.7%	1.2%	3.0%	93.1%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%	93.8%
Grade 11	9.7%	2.2%	3.0%	4.5%	90.3%
Grade 12	7.7%	3.5%	0.7%	3.5%	92.3%
Uppers	**10.6%**	**4.5%**	**2.2%**	**3.9%**	**89.4%**
Grade 7	5.1%	2.5%	0.9%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 8	7.5%	3.4%	1.8%	2.3%	92.5%
Grade 9	11.6%	5.6%	1.9%	4.1%	88.4%
Grade 10	12.3%	5.4%	3.0%	3.9%	87.7%
Grade 11	16.8%	5.5%	4.1%	7.2%	83.2%
Grade 12	12.4%	4.1%	2.3%	6.0%	87.6%
Downers	**12.0%**	**5.2%**	**2.6%**	**4.2%**	**88.0%**
Grade 7	4.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	95.1%
Grade 8	8.7%	3.9%	2.0%	2.8%	91.3%
Grade 9	13.8%	6.9%	2.7%	4.2%	86.2%
Grade 10	13.7%	5.7%	3.8%	4.2%	86.3%
Grade 11	18.9%	7.0%	4.0%	7.9%	81.1%
Grade 12	14.5%	5.1%	2.4%	7.0%	85.5%
Rohypnol	**20.9%**	**9.0%**	**4.7%**	**7.2%**	**79.1%**
Grade 7	12.4%	5.6%	2.6%	4.2%	87.6%
Grade 8	19.5%	8.8%	4.3%	6.4%	80.5%
Grade 9	23.4%	10.9%	5.4%	7.1%	76.6%
Grade 10	22.8%	10.0%	5.6%	7.2%	77.2%
Grade 11	28.0%	9.3%	6.2%	12.5%	72.0%
Grade 12	19.2%	8.2%	4.2%	6.8%	80.8%
Steroids	**2.8%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.2%**	**97.2%**
Grade 7	3.1%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 12	6.0%	2.3%	1.1%	2.6%	94.0%
Ecstasy	**2.9%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.3%**	**97.1%**
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 11	4.8%	0.9%	0.7%	3.2%	95.2%
Grade 12	4.4%	1.0%	0.6%	2.8%	95.6%
Heroin	**3.4%**	**1.1%**	**0.5%**	**1.8%**	**96.6%**
Grade 7	4.1%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	95.9%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.9%	0.2%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.3%	0.2%	2.5%	97.0%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	98.2%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**52.2%**	**24.3%**	**9.0%**	**18.9%**	**47.8%**
Grade 7	37.2%	14.5%	6.1%	16.6%	62.8%
Grade 8	48.4%	20.5%	8.7%	19.2%	51.6%
Grade 9	53.7%	24.8%	9.1%	19.8%	46.3%
Grade 10	55.8%	26.9%	10.0%	18.9%	44.2%
Grade 11	63.3%	31.3%	11.0%	21.0%	36.7%
Grade 12	58.9%	31.7%	10.0%	17.2%	41.1%
Alcohol	**72.3%**	**41.0%**	**12.0%**	**19.3%**	**27.7%**
Grade 7	55.5%	25.4%	8.2%	21.9%	44.5%
Grade 8	67.2%	34.5%	10.8%	21.9%	32.8%
Grade 9	73.1%	42.3%	12.4%	18.4%	26.9%
Grade 10	78.9%	46.2%	14.7%	18.0%	21.1%
Grade 11	83.8%	51.7%	13.3%	18.8%	16.2%
Grade 12	80.8%	51.3%	13.6%	15.9%	19.2%
Inhalants#	**19.2%**	**8.2%**	**3.3%**	**7.7%**	**80.8%**
Grade 7	24.9%	12.8%	3.6%	8.5%	75.1%
Grade 8	25.1%	12.0%	4.3%	8.8%	74.9%
Grade 9	19.8%	8.2%	3.7%	7.9%	80.2%
Grade 10	15.4%	5.1%	3.8%	6.5%	84.6%
Grade 11	15.9%	5.2%	2.1%	8.6%	84.1%
Grade 12	10.6%	3.5%	1.7%	5.4%	89.4%
Any Illicit Drug	**29.3%**	**13.6%**	**5.5%**	**10.2%**	**70.7%**
Grade 7	16.3%	8.3%	2.6%	5.4%	83.7%
Grade 8	24.3%	12.0%	4.0%	8.3%	75.7%
Grade 9	30.7%	14.1%	5.4%	11.2%	69.3%
Grade 10	34.8%	15.9%	7.7%	11.2%	65.2%
Grade 11	37.6%	17.1%	7.4%	13.1%	62.4%
Grade 12	35.5%	15.7%	7.1%	12.7%	64.5%
Marijuana	**26.2%**	**10.9%**	**5.4%**	**9.9%**	**73.8%**
Grade 7	13.3%	6.2%	2.3%	4.8%	86.7%
Grade 8	21.4%	9.6%	3.9%	7.9%	78.6%
Grade 9	26.8%	11.2%	5.5%	10.1%	73.2%
Grade 10	32.2%	13.1%	6.9%	12.2%	67.8%
Grade 11	34.6%	13.9%	7.4%	13.3%	65.4%
Grade 12	33.2%	12.8%	7.4%	13.0%	66.8%
Marijuana Only##	**10.7%**	**3.2%**	**2.1%**	**5.4%**	**89.3%**
Grade 7	6.3%	2.6%	0.9%	2.8%	93.7%
Grade 8	9.4%	3.3%	1.6%	4.5%	90.6%
Grade 9	11.1%	3.0%	2.2%	5.9%	88.9%
Grade 10	12.9%	3.9%	2.6%	6.4%	87.1%
Grade 11	13.5%	3.7%	2.7%	7.1%	86.5%
Grade 12	12.1%	2.7%	3.0%	6.4%	87.9%
Cocaine or Crack	**11.9%**	**5.2%**	**2.5%**	**4.2%**	**88.1%**
Grade 7	5.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 8	8.6%	3.7%	1.8%	3.1%	91.4%
Grade 9	11.8%	5.3%	2.1%	4.4%	88.2%
Grade 10	14.3%	6.0%	3.4%	4.9%	85.7%
Grade 11	17.0%	7.5%	4.3%	5.2%	83.0%
Grade 12	17.5%	7.9%	3.2%	6.4%	82.5%
Cocaine	**11.6%**	**5.0%**	**2.5%**	**4.1%**	**88.4%**
Grade 7	4.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.6%	95.7%
Grade 8	8.2%	3.3%	1.8%	3.1%	91.8%
Grade 9	11.5%	5.0%	2.2%	4.3%	88.5%
Grade 10	14.3%	5.9%	3.3%	5.1%	85.7%
Grade 11	17.0%	7.5%	4.2%	5.3%	83.0%
Grade 12	17.6%	7.9%	3.3%	6.4%	82.4%

Table B9. Prevalence of Use, Border Students Who Lived with Both Parents: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.3%**	**1.3%**	**0.6%**	**1.4%**	**96.7%**
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 11	3.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 12	3.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	96.8%
Hallucinogens	**3.3%**	**1.2%**	**0.7%**	**1.4%**	**96.7%**
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 11	4.9%	1.2%	1.3%	2.4%	95.1%
Grade 12	5.3%	2.0%	0.8%	2.5%	94.7%
Uppers	**6.1%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**	**2.4%**	**93.9%**
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.5%	1.1%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.8%	3.3%	2.3%	3.2%	91.2%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.8%	1.3%	4.4%	91.5%
Downers	**6.5%**	**2.4%**	**1.6%**	**2.5%**	**93.5%**
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.7%	1.3%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 10	8.2%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	91.8%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.6%	2.3%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 12	9.5%	2.7%	2.2%	4.6%	90.5%
Rohypnol	**11.6%**	**4.5%**	**2.7%**	**4.4%**	**88.4%**
Grade 7	6.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%	93.8%
Grade 8	10.0%	4.5%	2.2%	3.3%	90.0%
Grade 9	13.1%	5.3%	2.6%	5.2%	86.9%
Grade 10	13.9%	5.1%	4.0%	4.8%	86.1%
Grade 11	14.6%	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%	85.4%
Grade 12	12.5%	4.8%	2.7%	5.0%	87.5%
Steroids	**1.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.2%**	**0.8%**	**98.3%**
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Ecstasy	**1.7%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.8%**	**98.3%**
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.6%	0.4%	2.0%	97.0%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Heroin	**1.8%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana

Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**63.9%**	**30.5%**	**10.9%**	**22.5%**	**36.1%**
Grade 7	51.4%	20.7%	8.7%	22.0%	48.6%
Grade 8	58.5%	25.2%	11.8%	21.5%	41.5%
Grade 9	66.5%	34.0%	10.3%	22.2%	33.5%
Grade 10	68.2%	31.4%	12.0%	24.8%	31.8%
Grade 11	70.4%	36.1%	11.3%	23.0%	29.6%
Grade 12	70.0%	36.4%	11.5%	22.1%	30.0%
Alcohol	**80.4%**	**46.8%**	**13.6%**	**20.0%**	**19.6%**
Grade 7	65.9%	30.8%	10.2%	24.9%	34.1%
Grade 8	75.4%	39.4%	12.8%	23.2%	24.6%
Grade 9	82.6%	50.0%	13.7%	18.9%	17.4%
Grade 10	85.6%	53.3%	15.4%	16.9%	14.4%
Grade 11	87.7%	54.7%	13.8%	19.2%	12.3%
Grade 12	86.9%	54.4%	16.6%	15.9%	13.1%
Inhalants#	**25.5%**	**10.7%**	**4.0%**	**10.8%**	**74.5%**
Grade 7	32.0%	16.8%	4.5%	10.7%	68.0%
Grade 8	29.6%	14.5%	5.2%	9.9%	70.4%
Grade 9	27.9%	12.1%	3.9%	11.9%	72.1%
Grade 10	22.7%	7.6%	4.3%	10.8%	77.3%
Grade 11	22.2%	6.5%	3.8%	11.9%	77.8%
Grade 12	14.6%	3.6%	2.2%	8.8%	85.4%
Any Illicit Drug	**43.1%**	**20.6%**	**7.8%**	**14.7%**	**56.9%**
Grade 7	27.1%	13.9%	3.6%	9.6%	72.9%
Grade 8	37.1%	17.1%	6.9%	13.1%	62.9%
Grade 9	44.7%	23.9%	7.8%	13.0%	55.3%
Grade 10	52.0%	23.8%	10.2%	18.0%	48.0%
Grade 11	52.0%	22.6%	9.8%	19.6%	48.0%
Grade 12	47.5%	21.4%	9.5%	16.6%	52.5%
Marijuana	**40.0%**	**17.1%**	**8.1%**	**14.8%**	**60.0%**
Grade 7	23.9%	10.8%	4.1%	9.0%	76.1%
Grade 8	34.1%	14.7%	6.9%	12.5%	65.9%
Grade 9	41.8%	19.6%	8.3%	13.9%	58.2%
Grade 10	47.0%	19.5%	9.4%	18.1%	53.0%
Grade 11	49.8%	19.7%	10.0%	20.1%	50.2%
Grade 12	45.7%	17.7%	10.9%	17.1%	54.3%
Marijuana Only##	**15.2%**	**4.5%**	**2.8%**	**7.9%**	**84.8%**
Grade 7	10.4%	3.5%	1.4%	5.5%	89.6%
Grade 8	14.0%	4.6%	2.6%	6.8%	86.0%
Grade 9	14.7%	4.6%	2.8%	7.3%	85.3%
Grade 10	17.3%	4.8%	2.7%	9.8%	82.7%
Grade 11	17.6%	4.2%	3.5%	9.9%	82.4%
Grade 12	18.4%	5.3%	4.2%	8.9%	81.6%
Cocaine or Crack	**18.3%**	**7.8%**	**3.5%**	**7.0%**	**81.7%**
Grade 7	9.1%	4.5%	1.8%	2.8%	90.9%
Grade 8	13.1%	4.7%	3.4%	5.0%	86.9%
Grade 9	19.1%	8.4%	4.3%	6.4%	80.9%
Grade 10	22.9%	10.5%	4.0%	8.4%	77.1%
Grade 11	25.2%	9.5%	3.1%	12.6%	74.8%
Grade 12	22.4%	9.7%	3.9%	8.8%	77.6%
Cocaine	**18.2%**	**7.6%**	**3.4%**	**7.2%**	**81.8%**
Grade 7	8.4%	3.8%	1.9%	2.7%	91.6%
Grade 8	12.6%	4.3%	3.3%	5.0%	87.4%
Grade 9	18.9%	8.2%	4.4%	6.3%	81.1%
Grade 10	22.8%	10.3%	4.0%	8.5%	77.2%
Grade 11	25.4%	9.4%	3.2%	12.8%	74.6%
Grade 12	22.7%	9.9%	3.8%	9.0%	77.3%

Table B10. Prevalence of Use: Border Students Not Living with Both Parents: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**5.2%**	**2.0%**	**1.0%**	**2.2%**	**94.8%**
Grade 7	3.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.0%	1.4%	2.8%	93.8%
Grade 10	5.3%	2.7%	0.9%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.6%	1.0%	2.6%	94.8%
Grade 12	5.6%	1.7%	0.8%	3.1%	94.4%
Hallucinogens	**5.8%**	**1.8%**	**1.1%**	**2.9%**	**94.2%**
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.0%	0.8%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.6%	1.3%	2.9%	93.2%
Grade 10	6.5%	1.9%	1.3%	3.3%	93.5%
Grade 11	9.3%	2.5%	1.8%	5.0%	90.7%
Grade 12	6.4%	1.8%	0.8%	3.8%	93.6%
Uppers	**9.5%**	**3.8%**	**2.0%**	**3.7%**	**90.5%**
Grade 7	5.8%	2.6%	0.9%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 8	6.6%	2.4%	1.6%	2.6%	93.4%
Grade 9	11.8%	5.8%	2.3%	3.7%	88.2%
Grade 10	11.2%	3.9%	2.4%	4.9%	88.8%
Grade 11	12.1%	3.6%	2.5%	6.0%	87.9%
Grade 12	9.1%	3.5%	2.0%	3.6%	90.9%
Downers	**10.7%**	**4.4%**	**2.3%**	**4.0%**	**89.3%**
Grade 7	4.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 8	7.1%	2.9%	1.6%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 9	13.1%	6.3%	2.8%	4.0%	86.9%
Grade 10	14.0%	6.4%	2.4%	5.2%	86.0%
Grade 11	15.0%	4.6%	4.2%	6.2%	85.0%
Grade 12	9.8%	3.4%	1.5%	4.9%	90.2%
Rohypnol	**17.7%**	**6.3%**	**4.3%**	**7.1%**	**82.3%**
Grade 7	10.6%	5.0%	1.9%	3.7%	89.4%
Grade 8	15.5%	5.7%	3.6%	6.2%	84.5%
Grade 9	20.9%	9.1%	4.7%	7.1%	79.1%
Grade 10	22.3%	6.8%	6.5%	9.0%	77.7%
Grade 11	20.5%	5.0%	5.7%	9.8%	79.5%
Grade 12	14.8%	4.4%	2.9%	7.5%	85.2%
Steroids	**1.9%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**98.1%**
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	97.8%
Ecstasy	**3.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**	**1.5%**	**97.0%**
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 11	5.2%	0.9%	0.5%	3.8%	94.8%
Grade 12	2.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	97.2%
Heroin	**2.2%**	**0.7%**	**0.3%**	**1.2%**	**97.8%**
Grade 7	2.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	97.2%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%	97.8%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	98.4%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**53.1%**	**23.7%**	**9.3%**	**20.1%**	**46.9%**
Grade 7	37.9%	13.7%	6.2%	18.0%	62.1%
Grade 8	48.5%	19.1%	9.5%	19.9%	51.5%
Grade 9	54.8%	24.8%	9.1%	20.9%	45.2%
Grade 10	57.1%	26.2%	10.0%	20.9%	42.9%
Grade 11	63.6%	30.7%	11.1%	21.8%	36.4%
Grade 12	60.4%	30.9%	10.4%	19.1%	39.6%
Alcohol	**73.6%**	**40.7%**	**12.6%**	**20.3%**	**26.4%**
Grade 7	56.1%	24.4%	8.5%	23.2%	43.9%
Grade 8	67.6%	33.2%	11.4%	23.0%	32.4%
Grade 9	74.5%	42.0%	12.9%	19.6%	25.5%
Grade 10	80.5%	47.0%	15.2%	18.3%	19.5%
Grade 11	84.4%	51.2%	13.5%	19.7%	15.6%
Grade 12	82.4%	50.2%	15.1%	17.1%	17.6%
Inhalants#	**18.7%**	**7.7%**	**3.0%**	**8.0%**	**81.3%**
Grade 7	24.4%	12.7%	3.3%	8.4%	75.6%
Grade 8	24.0%	11.3%	4.1%	8.6%	76.0%
Grade 9	19.5%	7.6%	3.0%	8.9%	80.5%
Grade 10	16.0%	5.5%	3.5%	7.0%	84.0%
Grade 11	15.5%	4.7%	2.1%	8.7%	84.5%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.7%	1.4%	5.7%	90.2%
Any Illicit Drug	**30.2%**	**13.2%**	**5.9%**	**11.1%**	**69.8%**
Grade 7	15.9%	8.0%	2.2%	5.7%	84.1%
Grade 8	25.0%	11.3%	4.4%	9.3%	75.0%
Grade 9	31.7%	14.0%	5.9%	11.8%	68.3%
Grade 10	36.8%	15.4%	8.3%	13.1%	63.2%
Grade 11	38.2%	16.6%	7.6%	13.8%	61.8%
Grade 12	36.6%	14.8%	7.8%	14.0%	63.4%
Marijuana	**27.3%**	**10.6%**	**5.8%**	**10.9%**	**72.7%**
Grade 7	13.4%	6.1%	2.3%	5.0%	86.6%
Grade 8	22.2%	9.3%	4.2%	8.7%	77.8%
Grade 9	28.0%	11.1%	5.9%	11.0%	72.0%
Grade 10	33.4%	12.4%	7.1%	13.9%	66.6%
Grade 11	35.7%	13.5%	7.9%	14.3%	64.3%
Grade 12	34.4%	12.1%	8.2%	14.1%	65.6%
Marijuana Only##	**11.4%**	**3.1%**	**2.2%**	**6.1%**	**88.6%**
Grade 7	6.6%	2.4%	0.9%	3.3%	93.4%
Grade 8	10.0%	3.2%	1.8%	5.0%	90.0%
Grade 9	11.9%	3.0%	2.4%	6.5%	88.1%
Grade 10	13.4%	3.3%	2.7%	7.4%	86.6%
Grade 11	14.2%	3.6%	2.8%	7.8%	85.8%
Grade 12	13.3%	2.8%	3.3%	7.2%	86.7%
Cocaine or Crack	**12.0%**	**4.8%**	**2.5%**	**4.7%**	**88.0%**
Grade 7	4.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 8	8.3%	3.1%	1.8%	3.4%	91.7%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.9%	2.4%	4.5%	88.2%
Grade 10	14.4%	5.7%	2.9%	5.8%	85.6%
Grade 11	17.8%	7.1%	3.8%	6.9%	82.2%
Grade 12	17.2%	6.7%	3.2%	7.3%	82.8%
Cocaine	**11.8%**	**4.7%**	**2.4%**	**4.7%**	**88.2%**
Grade 7	4.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 8	8.0%	2.9%	1.8%	3.3%	92.0%
Grade 9	11.5%	4.7%	2.5%	4.3%	88.5%
Grade 10	14.4%	5.6%	2.9%	5.9%	85.6%
Grade 11	17.9%	7.1%	3.8%	7.0%	82.1%
Grade 12	17.4%	6.8%	3.2%	7.4%	82.6%

Table B11. Border Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**2.9%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.3%**	**97.1%**
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	96.6%
Grade 10	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.2%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.9%	0.3%	1.8%	97.0%
Hallucinogens	**3.3%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.7%**	**96.7%**
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	96.4%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%	94.7%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	95.2%
Uppers	**6.0%**	**2.1%**	**1.4%**	**2.5%**	**94.0%**
Grade 7	2.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.7%	1.3%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.4%	2.0%	3.1%	92.5%
Grade 11	8.3%	2.8%	2.2%	3.3%	91.7%
Grade 12	7.6%	1.9%	1.3%	4.4%	92.4%
Downers	**6.4%**	**2.4%**	**1.5%**	**2.5%**	**93.6%**
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.7%	3.0%	1.5%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.3%	2.3%	3.4%	91.0%
Grade 11	8.8%	3.3%	2.3%	3.2%	91.2%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.2%	1.6%	4.7%	91.5%
Rohypnol	**11.6%**	**4.2%**	**2.7%**	**4.7%**	**88.4%**
Grade 7	6.0%	2.8%	1.1%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 8	9.7%	3.9%	2.3%	3.5%	90.3%
Grade 9	13.2%	4.9%	2.9%	5.4%	86.8%
Grade 10	15.2%	5.0%	4.2%	6.0%	84.8%
Grade 11	14.2%	4.2%	3.6%	6.4%	85.8%
Grade 12	11.6%	4.1%	2.3%	5.2%	88.4%
Steroids	**1.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.2%**	**0.6%**	**98.6%**
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	98.3%
Ecstasy	**1.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**	**98.3%**
Grade 7	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.4%	0.4%	2.3%	96.9%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	98.2%
Heroin	**1.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.8%**	**98.5%**
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**65.4%**	**35.4%**	**11.1%**	**18.9%**	**34.6%**
Grade 7	53.0%	24.7%	9.8%	18.5%	47.0%
Grade 8	62.3%	32.1%	10.5%	19.7%	37.7%
Grade 9	68.1%	38.3%	11.4%	18.4%	31.9%
Grade 10	69.0%	36.4%	12.1%	20.5%	31.0%
Grade 11	70.6%	38.9%	12.2%	19.5%	29.4%
Grade 12	69.7%	42.6%	10.6%	16.5%	30.3%
Alcohol	**79.7%**	**51.1%**	**12.5%**	**16.1%**	**20.3%**
Grade 7	67.2%	35.2%	10.7%	21.3%	32.8%
Grade 8	76.6%	45.4%	11.1%	20.1%	23.4%
Grade 9	81.7%	55.2%	12.9%	13.6%	18.3%
Grade 10	82.1%	52.5%	13.8%	15.8%	17.9%
Grade 11	87.1%	57.5%	14.5%	15.1%	12.9%
Grade 12	84.8%	61.8%	12.0%	11.0%	15.2%
Inhalants#	**29.8%**	**13.5%**	**5.7%**	**10.6%**	**70.2%**
Grade 7	36.2%	19.3%	6.0%	10.9%	63.8%
Grade 8	36.5%	19.7%	5.7%	11.1%	63.5%
Grade 9	32.5%	15.4%	6.9%	10.2%	67.5%
Grade 10	23.1%	8.0%	5.2%	9.9%	76.9%
Grade 11	26.1%	8.4%	5.2%	12.5%	73.9%
Grade 12	20.4%	7.1%	4.1%	9.2%	79.6%
Any Illicit Drug	**45.5%**	**25.4%**	**7.2%**	**12.9%**	**54.5%**
Grade 7	31.6%	16.8%	4.7%	10.1%	68.4%
Grade 8	40.1%	22.6%	6.4%	11.1%	59.9%
Grade 9	47.9%	28.4%	7.1%	12.4%	52.1%
Grade 10	50.3%	27.7%	9.2%	13.4%	49.7%
Grade 11	54.2%	27.3%	9.7%	17.2%	45.8%
Grade 12	49.6%	29.3%	6.6%	13.7%	50.4%
Marijuana	**41.5%**	**21.0%**	**7.7%**	**12.8%**	**58.5%**
Grade 7	26.6%	12.5%	4.6%	9.5%	73.4%
Grade 8	36.3%	18.6%	6.9%	10.8%	63.7%
Grade 9	43.7%	23.4%	7.8%	12.5%	56.3%
Grade 10	44.8%	23.4%	9.1%	12.3%	55.2%
Grade 11	51.7%	23.8%	10.1%	17.8%	48.3%
Grade 12	47.2%	24.4%	8.2%	14.6%	52.8%
Marijuana Only##	**14.2%**	**5.4%**	**2.6%**	**6.2%**	**85.8%**
Grade 7	10.9%	4.7%	1.3%	4.9%	89.1%
Grade 8	14.5%	6.2%	2.1%	6.2%	85.5%
Grade 9	13.7%	5.0%	2.4%	6.3%	86.3%
Grade 10	15.5%	6.9%	2.9%	5.7%	84.5%
Grade 11	14.9%	3.9%	3.6%	7.4%	85.1%
Grade 12	16.7%	6.0%	3.4%	7.3%	83.3%
Cocaine or Crack	**20.4%**	**10.7%**	**4.0%**	**5.7%**	**79.6%**
Grade 7	11.9%	4.8%	2.8%	4.3%	88.1%
Grade 8	16.5%	7.9%	3.6%	5.0%	83.5%
Grade 9	21.6%	11.0%	3.9%	6.7%	78.4%
Grade 10	23.4%	13.0%	5.7%	4.7%	76.6%
Grade 11	24.6%	12.6%	4.3%	7.7%	75.4%
Grade 12	25.7%	15.7%	3.9%	6.1%	74.3%
Cocaine	**19.9%**	**10.2%**	**4.0%**	**5.7%**	**80.1%**
Grade 7	10.0%	3.3%	2.8%	3.9%	90.0%
Grade 8	15.6%	7.4%	3.5%	4.7%	84.4%
Grade 9	21.3%	10.8%	4.1%	6.4%	78.7%
Grade 10	23.3%	12.7%	5.5%	5.1%	76.7%
Grade 11	24.4%	12.5%	4.0%	7.9%	75.6%
Grade 12	25.9%	15.8%	3.8%	6.3%	74.1%

Table B12. Border Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**7.5%**	**3.2%**	**1.6%**	**2.7%**	**92.5%**
Grade 7	5.7%	2.4%	1.0%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 8	8.2%	3.6%	1.6%	3.0%	91.8%
Grade 9	8.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.9%	91.5%
Grade 10	6.6%	3.1%	1.3%	2.2%	93.4%
Grade 11	7.0%	3.4%	1.3%	2.3%	93.0%
Grade 12	8.1%	4.1%	1.2%	2.8%	91.9%
Hallucinogens	**6.6%**	**2.8%**	**1.4%**	**2.4%**	**93.4%**
Grade 7	3.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	96.8%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	95.8%
Grade 9	7.2%	3.0%	1.5%	2.7%	92.8%
Grade 10	7.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	92.2%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.4%	2.3%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 12	9.8%	5.9%	1.2%	2.7%	90.2%
Uppers	**12.0%**	**5.6%**	**2.3%**	**4.1%**	**88.0%**
Grade 7	5.5%	2.9%	1.0%	1.6%	94.5%
Grade 8	9.2%	4.3%	1.7%	3.2%	90.8%
Grade 9	14.2%	6.4%	2.2%	5.6%	85.8%
Grade 10	13.3%	6.2%	3.4%	3.7%	86.7%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.2%	4.0%	6.2%	84.6%
Grade 12	14.3%	8.5%	1.8%	4.0%	85.7%
Downers	**12.9%**	**5.4%**	**3.3%**	**4.2%**	**87.1%**
Grade 7	5.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	94.5%
Grade 8	9.6%	4.3%	2.2%	3.1%	90.4%
Grade 9	14.6%	6.7%	2.6%	5.3%	85.4%
Grade 10	13.0%	5.5%	3.9%	3.6%	87.0%
Grade 11	20.4%	6.6%	6.4%	7.4%	79.6%
Grade 12	14.8%	6.4%	3.7%	4.7%	85.2%
Rohypnol	**20.4%**	**8.7%**	**5.0%**	**6.7%**	**79.6%**
Grade 7	12.2%	4.8%	2.8%	4.6%	87.8%
Grade 8	18.4%	9.1%	4.0%	5.3%	81.6%
Grade 9	24.9%	12.7%	4.9%	7.3%	75.1%
Grade 10	22.3%	8.0%	6.6%	7.7%	77.7%
Grade 11	22.6%	6.8%	8.1%	7.7%	77.4%
Grade 12	19.8%	7.9%	4.2%	7.7%	80.2%
Steroids	**3.2%**	**1.0%**	**0.7%**	**1.5%**	**96.8%**
Grade 7	4.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 12	4.3%	0.6%	0.4%	3.3%	95.7%
Ecstasy	**3.7%**	**1.5%**	**0.6%**	**1.6%**	**96.3%**
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.4%	0.2%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	96.4%
Grade 11	5.9%	1.3%	1.0%	3.6%	94.1%
Grade 12	5.5%	2.2%	0.7%	2.6%	94.5%
Heroin	**3.7%**	**1.4%**	**0.7%**	**1.6%**	**96.3%**
Grade 7	5.1%	1.6%	1.1%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 8	5.5%	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 11	2.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.4%	1.1%	0.2%	1.1%	97.6%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**55.3%**	**26.1%**	**9.5%**	**19.7%**	**44.7%**
Grade 7	41.0%	16.2%	5.8%	19.0%	59.0%
Grade 8	51.2%	23.0%	8.7%	19.5%	48.8%
Grade 9	57.2%	28.4%	9.6%	19.2%	42.8%
Grade 10	60.7%	30.2%	11.3%	19.2%	39.3%
Grade 11	65.9%	33.7%	11.6%	20.6%	34.1%
Grade 12	66.8%	29.7%	12.6%	24.5%	33.2%
Alcohol	**72.4%**	**41.6%**	**11.2%**	**19.6%**	**27.6%**
Grade 7	56.1%	26.4%	7.5%	22.2%	43.9%
Grade 8	66.9%	34.8%	10.2%	21.9%	33.1%
Grade 9	74.3%	44.5%	11.6%	18.2%	25.7%
Grade 10	81.3%	50.0%	13.2%	18.1%	18.7%
Grade 11	83.8%	53.2%	12.9%	17.7%	16.2%
Grade 12	82.7%	49.0%	14.7%	19.0%	17.3%
Inhalants#	**23.2%**	**10.2%**	**3.8%**	**9.2%**	**76.8%**
Grade 7	26.9%	14.1%	3.4%	9.4%	73.1%
Grade 8	26.9%	12.6%	5.3%	9.0%	73.1%
Grade 9	23.1%	10.5%	3.7%	8.9%	76.9%
Grade 10	20.8%	7.7%	4.2%	8.9%	79.2%
Grade 11	20.6%	7.3%	2.9%	10.4%	79.4%
Grade 12	13.7%	4.0%	2.4%	7.3%	86.3%
Any Illicit Drug	**34.3%**	**16.6%**	**6.2%**	**11.5%**	**65.7%**
Grade 7	20.6%	11.1%	2.7%	6.8%	79.4%
Grade 8	29.2%	14.0%	4.9%	10.3%	70.8%
Grade 9	34.6%	18.1%	6.4%	10.1%	65.4%
Grade 10	43.1%	19.8%	9.1%	14.2%	56.9%
Grade 11	44.2%	20.3%	7.7%	16.2%	55.8%
Grade 12	45.9%	18.0%	10.1%	17.8%	54.1%
Marijuana	**31.3%**	**13.2%**	**6.6%**	**11.5%**	**68.7%**
Grade 7	17.0%	8.4%	2.6%	6.0%	83.0%
Grade 8	26.3%	11.0%	5.2%	10.1%	73.7%
Grade 9	31.9%	14.9%	7.0%	10.0%	68.1%
Grade 10	39.3%	15.2%	9.0%	15.1%	60.7%
Grade 11	41.3%	17.5%	7.9%	15.9%	58.7%
Grade 12	44.4%	13.0%	12.0%	19.4%	55.6%
Marijuana Only##	**12.0%**	**3.4%**	**2.5%**	**6.1%**	**88.0%**
Grade 7	7.4%	2.9%	1.0%	3.5%	92.6%
Grade 8	11.0%	3.2%	2.0%	5.8%	89.0%
Grade 9	11.6%	3.5%	2.9%	5.2%	88.4%
Grade 10	14.5%	3.7%	3.2%	7.6%	85.5%
Grade 11	15.4%	3.6%	2.7%	9.1%	84.6%
Grade 12	17.1%	3.6%	5.6%	7.9%	82.9%
Cocaine or Crack	**14.8%**	**6.4%**	**2.6%**	**5.8%**	**85.2%**
Grade 7	6.9%	3.6%	1.0%	2.3%	93.1%
Grade 8	12.0%	5.1%	2.4%	4.5%	88.0%
Grade 9	15.2%	6.6%	3.2%	5.4%	84.8%
Grade 10	20.1%	8.3%	3.7%	8.1%	79.9%
Grade 11	19.6%	8.2%	3.5%	7.9%	80.4%
Grade 12	20.6%	8.1%	2.0%	10.5%	79.4%
Cocaine	**14.4%**	**6.1%**	**2.6%**	**5.7%**	**85.6%**
Grade 7	6.1%	3.0%	1.1%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 8	11.5%	4.7%	2.5%	4.3%	88.5%
Grade 9	15.1%	6.3%	3.2%	5.6%	84.9%
Grade 10	19.9%	8.2%	3.5%	8.2%	80.1%
Grade 11	19.4%	8.2%	3.4%	7.8%	80.6%
Grade 12	21.1%	8.2%	2.2%	10.7%	78.9%

Table B13. Border Students in School District Three Years or Less: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**4.4%**	**1.7%**	**0.8%**	**1.9%**	**95.6%**
Grade 7	3.0%	1.6%	0.3%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.0%	2.2%	0.9%	1.9%	95.0%
Grade 10	5.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.4%	0.8%	3.0%	94.8%
Grade 12	3.4%	0.8%	0.2%	2.4%	96.6%
Hallucinogens	**5.0%**	**1.4%**	**1.0%**	**2.6%**	**95.0%**
Grade 7	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.6%	1.1%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 10	6.5%	1.6%	1.4%	3.5%	93.5%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.0%	1.4%	4.1%	92.5%
Grade 12	9.3%	1.4%	1.1%	6.8%	90.7%
Uppers	**7.6%**	**3.3%**	**1.5%**	**2.8%**	**92.4%**
Grade 7	3.8%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%	96.2%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 9	8.9%	4.5%	1.4%	3.0%	91.1%
Grade 10	9.2%	3.3%	2.3%	3.6%	90.8%
Grade 11	10.7%	4.6%	2.0%	4.1%	89.3%
Grade 12	9.7%	3.7%	1.4%	4.6%	90.3%
Downers	**8.3%**	**3.6%**	**1.7%**	**3.0%**	**91.7%**
Grade 7	3.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.7%	0.8%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 9	8.9%	4.6%	1.7%	2.6%	91.1%
Grade 10	11.8%	4.7%	2.3%	4.8%	88.2%
Grade 11	12.2%	4.9%	3.4%	3.9%	87.8%
Grade 12	10.6%	2.9%	1.8%	5.9%	89.4%
Rohypnol	**13.7%**	**5.7%**	**2.9%**	**5.1%**	**86.3%**
Grade 7	8.1%	4.2%	1.2%	2.7%	91.9%
Grade 8	11.7%	5.0%	2.3%	4.4%	88.3%
Grade 9	16.1%	7.6%	2.9%	5.6%	83.9%
Grade 10	17.4%	6.0%	5.1%	6.3%	82.6%
Grade 11	16.3%	5.7%	4.1%	6.5%	83.7%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.8%	2.5%	5.8%	87.9%
Steroids	**1.8%**	**0.7%**	**0.2%**	**0.9%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.6%	0.1%	1.4%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Ecstasy	**2.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.6%**	**1.4%**	**97.3%**
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 11	5.5%	0.6%	0.6%	4.3%	94.5%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.0%	0.9%	2.1%	96.0%
Heroin	**2.3%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**	**1.2%**	**97.7%**
Grade 7	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	98.5%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Border Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	**55.7%**	**26.1%**	**9.6%**	**20.0%**	**44.3%**
Grade 7	41.2%	16.0%	7.3%	17.9%	58.8%
Grade 8	51.2%	21.4%	9.9%	19.9%	48.8%
Grade 9	57.8%	27.2%	9.5%	21.1%	42.2%
Grade 10	58.9%	27.6%	10.4%	20.9%	41.1%
Grade 11	65.2%	32.4%	11.0%	21.8%	34.8%
Grade 12	61.3%	33.5%	10.1%	17.7%	38.7%
Alcohol	**75.5%**	**43.1%**	**12.9%**	**19.5%**	**24.5%**
Grade 7	59.3%	27.1%	9.2%	23.0%	40.7%
Grade 8	70.5%	36.5%	11.7%	22.3%	29.5%
Grade 9	76.7%	44.6%	13.3%	18.8%	23.3%
Grade 10	80.6%	47.5%	15.4%	17.7%	19.4%
Grade 11	85.3%	52.4%	13.6%	19.3%	14.7%
Grade 12	82.5%	52.7%	14.6%	15.2%	17.5%
Inhalants#	**20.4%**	**8.5%**	**3.5%**	**8.4%**	**79.6%**
Grade 7	26.7%	13.8%	4.0%	8.9%	73.3%
Grade 8	26.4%	12.9%	4.2%	9.3%	73.6%
Grade 9	22.0%	9.0%	3.8%	9.2%	78.0%
Grade 10	16.5%	5.2%	3.9%	7.4%	83.5%
Grade 11	16.9%	5.0%	2.5%	9.4%	83.1%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.5%	1.8%	6.3%	88.4%
Any Illicit Drug	**33.0%**	**15.4%**	**6.1%**	**11.5%**	**67.0%**
Grade 7	18.7%	9.3%	2.9%	6.5%	81.3%
Grade 8	27.7%	13.3%	4.8%	9.6%	72.3%
Grade 9	35.0%	16.7%	6.0%	12.3%	65.0%
Grade 10	38.8%	17.6%	8.2%	13.0%	61.2%
Grade 11	41.0%	18.3%	8.2%	14.5%	59.0%
Grade 12	38.3%	17.4%	7.5%	13.4%	61.7%
Marijuana	**29.9%**	**12.5%**	**6.1%**	**11.3%**	**70.1%**
Grade 7	15.8%	7.1%	2.8%	5.9%	84.2%
Grade 8	24.7%	11.0%	4.7%	9.0%	75.3%
Grade 9	31.1%	13.3%	6.1%	11.7%	68.9%
Grade 10	35.3%	14.7%	7.2%	13.4%	64.7%
Grade 11	38.2%	15.0%	8.3%	14.9%	61.8%
Grade 12	35.9%	14.5%	7.9%	13.5%	64.1%
Marijuana Only##	**11.9%**	**3.6%**	**2.2%**	**6.1%**	**88.1%**
Grade 7	7.4%	2.7%	1.1%	3.6%	92.6%
Grade 8	10.7%	3.8%	1.8%	5.1%	89.3%
Grade 9	12.3%	3.5%	2.1%	6.7%	87.7%
Grade 10	13.8%	4.3%	2.4%	7.1%	86.2%
Grade 11	14.4%	4.0%	3.0%	7.4%	85.6%
Grade 12	13.6%	3.5%	3.0%	7.1%	86.4%
Cocaine or Crack	**13.5%**	**5.9%**	**2.8%**	**4.8%**	**86.5%**
Grade 7	6.0%	2.5%	1.4%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 8	9.3%	3.7%	2.2%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 9	13.6%	6.1%	2.6%	4.9%	86.4%
Grade 10	15.7%	7.0%	3.5%	5.2%	84.3%
Grade 11	19.3%	8.1%	4.1%	7.1%	80.7%
Grade 12	18.8%	8.5%	3.7%	6.6%	81.2%
Cocaine	**13.3%**	**5.7%**	**2.8%**	**4.8%**	**86.7%**
Grade 7	5.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 8	8.9%	3.4%	2.1%	3.4%	91.1%
Grade 9	13.3%	5.9%	2.6%	4.8%	86.7%
Grade 10	15.7%	6.9%	3.5%	5.3%	84.3%
Grade 11	19.4%	8.0%	4.2%	7.2%	80.6%
Grade 12	19.0%	8.6%	3.6%	6.8%	81.0%

Table B14. Border Students Living in School District More Than Three Years: 1998 *(continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	**3.7%**	**1.4%**	**0.8%**	**1.5%**	**96.3%**
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 10	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.7%	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	96.0%
Hallucinogens	**3.7%**	**1.4%**	**0.7%**	**1.6%**	**96.3%**
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 11	5.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.7%	94.3%
Grade 12	5.2%	2.0%	0.9%	2.3%	94.8%
Uppers	**7.0%**	**2.6%**	**1.6%**	**2.8%**	**93.0%**
Grade 7	3.0%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.0%	1.2%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.2%	1.5%	2.9%	92.4%
Grade 10	8.6%	3.0%	2.5%	3.1%	91.4%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.1%	2.5%	3.9%	90.5%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.9%	1.6%	4.2%	91.3%
Downers	**7.5%**	**2.8%**	**1.9%**	**2.8%**	**92.5%**
Grade 7	2.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 9	8.3%	3.5%	1.8%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.5%	2.8%	3.2%	90.5%
Grade 11	10.6%	3.6%	2.7%	4.3%	89.4%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.9%	2.1%	4.4%	90.6%
Rohypnol	**13.4%**	**4.9%**	**3.2%**	**5.3%**	**86.6%**
Grade 7	7.2%	3.0%	1.6%	2.6%	92.8%
Grade 8	11.5%	4.8%	2.7%	4.0%	88.5%
Grade 9	15.3%	6.0%	3.4%	5.9%	84.7%
Grade 10	16.3%	5.5%	4.6%	6.2%	83.7%
Grade 11	16.2%	4.5%	4.3%	7.4%	83.8%
Grade 12	13.4%	4.9%	2.7%	5.8%	86.6%
Steroids	**1.7%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.7%**	**98.3%**
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Ecstasy	**1.9%**	**0.7%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**	**98.1%**
Grade 7	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	96.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Heroin	**1.8%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**	**98.2%**
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B15. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, All Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.3%	9.9%	5.3%	84.7%
Grade 4	7.5%	4.4%	3.0%	92.5%
Grade 5	13.8%	8.6%	5.2%	86.2%
Grade 6	24.4%	16.6%	7.8%	75.6%
Alcohol	31.5%	22.8%	8.7%	68.5%
Grade 4	21.0%	14.7%	6.3%	79.0%
Grade 5	30.4%	21.7%	8.7%	69.6%
Grade 6	43.1%	32.1%	11.0%	56.9%
Inhalants	14.2%	10.9%	3.3%	85.8%
Grade 4	13.3%	9.9%	3.3%	86.7%
Grade 5	12.6%	9.6%	3.1%	87.4%
Grade 6	16.7%	13.2%	3.5%	83.3%
Marijuana	3.6%	2.7%	0.9%	96.4%
Grade 4	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 5	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%	97.5%
Grade 6	7.1%	5.2%	1.9%	92.9%

Table B16. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Male Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	18.6%	11.7%	6.9%	81.4%
Grade 4	10.3%	5.8%	4.5%	89.7%
Grade 5	17.6%	11.0%	6.5%	82.4%
Grade 6	27.8%	18.2%	9.6%	72.2%
Alcohol	37.0%	26.4%	10.6%	63.0%
Grade 4	26.6%	18.5%	8.0%	73.4%
Grade 5	36.3%	25.5%	10.7%	63.7%
Grade 6	48.1%	35.1%	13.0%	51.9%
Inhalants	16.1%	12.0%	4.1%	83.9%
Grade 4	16.0%	11.8%	4.2%	84.0%
Grade 5	15.0%	11.1%	3.9%	85.0%
Grade 6	17.3%	13.1%	4.2%	82.7%
Marijuana	4.9%	3.6%	1.3%	95.1%
Grade 4	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 5	3.5%	2.8%	0.7%	96.5%
Grade 6	9.3%	6.8%	2.5%	90.7%

Table B17. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Female Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	12.0%	8.2%	3.8%	88.0%
Grade 4	4.8%	3.2%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 5	10.2%	6.3%	3.9%	89.8%
Grade 6	21.1%	15.1%	6.0%	78.9%
Alcohol	26.2%	19.4%	6.8%	73.8%
Grade 4	15.6%	10.9%	4.7%	84.4%
Grade 5	24.6%	18.0%	6.6%	75.4%
Grade 6	38.2%	29.1%	9.1%	61.8%
Inhalants	12.4%	9.8%	2.6%	87.6%
Grade 4	10.7%	8.2%	2.5%	89.3%
Grade 5	10.3%	8.0%	2.3%	89.7%
Grade 6	16.1%	13.2%	2.9%	83.9%
Marijuana	2.4%	1.8%	0.6%	97.6%
Grade 4	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 5	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%	98.5%
Grade 6	5.0%	3.7%	1.2%	95.0%

Table B18. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Anglo Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	13.6%	8.5%	5.1%	86.4%
Grade 4	6.8%	4.2%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 5	12.9%	7.7%	5.2%	87.1%
Grade 6	22.5%	14.5%	8.1%	77.5%
Alcohol	23.7%	16.7%	6.9%	76.3%
Grade 4	16.0%	10.8%	5.2%	84.0%
Grade 5	23.2%	16.2%	7.0%	76.8%
Grade 6	33.3%	24.4%	8.9%	66.7%
Inhalants	12.3%	9.4%	2.8%	87.7%
Grade 4	14.2%	10.2%	3.9%	85.8%
Grade 5	10.2%	8.7%	1.5%	89.8%
Grade 6	12.1%	9.2%	2.9%	87.9%
Marijuana	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 4	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	99.5%
Grade 5	1.8%	1.6%	0.2%	98.2%
Grade 6	4.2%	2.8%	1.4%	95.8%

Table B19. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, African-American Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	16.5%	9.7%	6.8%	83.5%
Grade 4	9.1%	6.3%	2.9%	90.9%
Grade 5	11.4%	7.0%	4.4%	88.6%
Grade 6	32.5%	17.4%	14.7%	67.9%
Alcohol	37.2%	23.1%	14.1%	62.8%
Grade 4	28.3%	15.2%	13.1%	71.7%
Grade 5	29.9%	21.0%	8.9%	70.1%
Grade 6	57.4%	36.2%	21.2%	42.6%
Inhalants	15.5%	13.2%	2.3%	84.5%
Grade 4	16.4%	13.6%	2.8%	83.6%
Grade 5	7.8%	6.8%	1.0%	92.2%
Grade 6	22.2%	19.2%	3.0%	77.8%
Marijuana	5.5%	2.6%	2.9%	94.5%
Grade 4	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 5	1.5%	3.5%	0.0%	96.5%
Grade 6	12.7%	4.3%	8.4%	87.3%

Table B20. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Hispanic Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.5%	10.2%	5.4%	84.5%
Grade 4	7.5%	4.4%	3.1%	92.5%
Grade 5	14.1%	8.9%	5.2%	85.9%
Grade 6	24.8%	17.0%	7.7%	75.2%
Alcohol	32.2%	23.5%	8.7%	67.8%
Grade 4	21.3%	15.1%	6.2%	78.7%
Grade 5	31.2%	22.4%	8.8%	68.8%
Grade 6	43.7%	32.8%	10.9%	56.3%
Inhalants	14.4%	11.1%	3.3%	85.6%
Grade 4	13.2%	9.9%	3.3%	86.8%
Grade 5	13.0%	9.8%	3.1%	87.0%
Grade 6	17.0%	13.4%	3.5%	83.0%
Marijuana	3.7%	2.8%	0.9%	96.3%
Grade 4	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 5	2.6%	2.1%	0.5%	97.4%
Grade 6	7.2%	5.4%	1.8%	92.8%

Table B21. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Reporting A or B Grades: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	13.7%	8.6%	5.0%	86.3%
Grade 4	6.6%	3.7%	2.7%	93.6%
Grade 5	13.2%	8.2%	5.0%	86.8%
Grade 6	21.8%	14.3%	7.5%	78.2%
Alcohol	29.5%	21.0%	8.5%	70.5%
Grade 4	19.8%	13.6%	6.2%	80.2%
Grade 5	29.1%	20.6%	8.5%	70.9%
Grade 6	40.1%	29.3%	10.8%	59.9%
Inhalants	12.8%	9.8%	3.1%	87.2%
Grade 4	12.4%	9.2%	3.2%	87.6%
Grade 5	11.1%	8.3%	2.8%	88.9%
Grade 6	15.1%	11.9%	3.2%	84.9%
Marijuana	2.7%	2.0%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 4	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 5	2.0%	1.6%	0.4%	98.0%
Grade 6	5.4%	3.8%	1.6%	94.6%

Table B22. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Reporting C, D, or F Grades: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	20.6%	14.3%	6.3%	79.4%
Grade 4	11.3%	7.2%	4.2%	88.7%
Grade 5	16.2%	10.3%	5.9%	83.8%
Grade 6	32.1%	23.6%	8.5%	67.9%
Alcohol	38.3%	29.1%	9.2%	61.7%
Grade 4	24.9%	18.4%	6.5%	75.1%
Grade 5	35.0%	26.1%	9.0%	65.0%
Grade 6	52.2%	40.6%	11.7%	47.8%
Inhalants	19.0%	14.8%	4.1%	81.0%
Grade 4	17.0%	12.9%	4.0%	83.0%
Grade 5	18.2%	14.0%	4.1%	81.8%
Grade 6	21.3%	17.1%	4.2%	78.7%
Marijuana	6.5%	5.0%	1.5%	93.5%
Grade 4	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 5	4.1%	3.3%	0.8%	95.9%
Grade 6	12.0%	9.4%	2.6%	88.0%

Table B23. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Living With Two Parents: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	13.1%	8.5%	4.6%	86.9%
Grade 4	6.3%	3.8%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 5	12.2%	7.6%	4.5%	87.9%
Grade 6	21.2%	14.4%	6.9%	78.8%
Alcohol	29.1%	21.1%	8.0%	70.9%
Grade 4	19.2%	13.6%	5.6%	80.8%
Grade 5	28.4%	20.1%	8.3%	71.6%
Grade 6	40.2%	29.8%	10.3%	59.8%
Inhalants	13.5%	10.2%	3.3%	86.5%
Grade 4	12.7%	9.4%	3.3%	87.3%
Grade 5	12.1%	9.1%	2.0%	87.9%
Grade 6	15.7%	12.3%	3.5%	84.3%
Marijuana	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 4	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 5	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 6	5.5%	3.8%	1.7%	94.5%

Table B24. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Not Living With Two Parents: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	21.6%	14.1%	7.5%	78.4%
Grade 4	11.1%	6.5%	4.6%	88.9%
Grade 5	19.0%	11.8%	7.2%	81.0%
Grade 6	32.8%	22.5%	10.3%	67.2%
Alcohol	38.8%	28.2%	10.5%	61.2%
Grade 4	26.9%	18.2%	8.7%	73.1%
Grade 5	36.4%	26.5%	9.9%	63.6%
Grade 6	51.1%	38.3%	12.7%	48.9%
Inhalants	16.4%	12.9%	3.5%	83.6%
Grade 4	15.3%	11.9%	3.4%	84.7%
Grade 5	14.2%	11.0%	3.2%	85.8%
Grade 6	19.2%	15.6%	3.7%	80.8%
Marijuana	6.1%	4.9%	1.1%	93.9%
Grade 4	2.2%	1.6%	0.5%	97.8%
Grade 5	4.0%	3.5%	0.5%	96.0%
Grade 6	11.2%	9.0%	2.2%	88.8%

Table B25. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Having Families with Lower Incomes: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.3%	10.0%	5.2%	84.7%
Grade 4	7.8%	4.7%	3.1%	92.2%
Grade 5	13.7%	8.7%	5.0%	86.3%
Grade 6	24.5%	16.8%	7.7%	75.5%
Alcohol	32.0%	23.2%	8.8%	68.0%
Grade 4	21.9%	15.5%	6.4%	76.1%
Grade 5	30.6%	21.8%	8.9%	69.4%
Grade 6	43.6%	32.4%	11.2%	56.4%
Inhalants	14.0%	10.8%	3.2%	86.0%
Grade 4	13.6%	10.3%	3.3%	86.4%
Grade 5	12.1%	8.9%	3.2%	87.9%
Grade 6	16.3%	13.0%	3.2%	83.7%
Marijuana	3.7%	2.6%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 4	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 5	2.4%	1.8%	0.5%	97.6%
Grade 6	7.4%	5.3%	2.0%	92.6%

Table B26. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Border Students Having Families with Higher Incomes: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	16.2%	10.7%	5.5%	83.8%
Grade 4	7.1%	4.1%	3.1%	92.9%
Grade 5	15.2%	9.1%	6.1%	84.8%
Grade 6	25.3%	18.1%	7.2%	74.7%
Alcohol	32.9%	24.3%	8.6%	67.1%
Grade 4	21.8%	14.9%	6.9%	78.2%
Grade 5	31.4%	23.5%	8.0%	68.6%
Grade 6	44.3%	33.5%	10.8%	55.7%
Inhalants	16.1%	12.2%	3.9%	83.9%
Grade 4	14.6%	10.9%	3.7%	85.4%
Grade 5	15.6%	12.4%	3.2%	84.4%
Grade 6	18.0%	13.3%	4.7%	82.0%
Marijuana	4.1%	3.2%	1.0%	95.9%
Grade 4	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 5	3.2%	2.6%	0.6%	96.8%
Grade 6	7.4%	5.5%	1.9%	92.6%

APPENDIX C. BORDER ALCOHOL TABLES

GRADES 7-12

Table C1. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Often Do You Normally Use... ?": 1998

Beer?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	41.2%	58.8%	9.3%	30.2%	11.1%	8.2%
Grade 7	58.3%	41.7%	5.3%	17.6%	10.5%	8.3%
Grade 8	46.7%	53.3%	6.5%	26.7%	11.6%	8.6%
Grade 9	40.0%	60.0%	10.0%	31.4%	10.8%	7.8%
Grade 10	34.3%	65.7%	9.8%	36.2%	11.2%	8.5%
Grade 11	30.5%	69.5%	13.0%	36.7%	11.7%	8.1%
Grade 12	33.2%	66.8%	12.9%	35.2%	10.8%	7.9%

Wine Coolers?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	42.1%	57.9%	6.1%	30.4%	13.6%	7.8%
Grade 7	60.1%	39.9%	4.5%	16.7%	11.0%	7.6%
Grade 8	48.0%	52.0%	5.8%	25.1%	13.4%	7.7%
Grade 9	41.5%	58.5%	7.0%	32.2%	12.1%	7.3%
Grade 10	35.3%	64.7%	6.1%	35.7%	15.0%	8.0%
Grade 11	30.4%	69.6%	6.7%	37.8%	16.5%	8.6%
Grade 12	31.9%	68.1%	6.1%	38.9%	15.3%	7.9%

Wine?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	52.8%	47.2%	4.1%	20.8%	14.1%	8.3%
Grade 7	70.8%	29.2%	2.6%	10.6%	9.7%	6.3%
Grade 8	58.6%	41.4%	3.4%	16.9%	13.4%	7.8%
Grade 9	50.2%	49.8%	4.7%	23.3%	13.8%	8.0%
Grade 10	47.1%	52.9%	3.8%	23.7%	15.5%	9.7%
Grade 11	42.3%	57.7%	5.1%	26.5%	16.2%	9.8%
Grade 12	43.6%	56.4%	4.9%	25.3%	17.3%	8.9%

Liquor?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	53.0%	47.0%	5.6%	25.4%	10.0%	6.1%
Grade 7	76.6%	23.4%	2.8%	9.7%	6.5%	4.4%
Grade 8	62.8%	37.2%	3.9%	18.1%	9.1%	6.0%
Grade 9	51.6%	48.4%	6.2%	25.8%	9.8%	6.7%
Grade 10	44.1%	55.9%	6.0%	31.6%	12.0%	6.3%
Grade 11	38.1%	61.9%	7.3%	36.4%	11.1%	7.0%
Grade 12	36.9%	63.1%	7.8%	36.4%	12.7%	6.3%

Table C2. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time on Average?": 1998

Beer

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	38.5%	61.5%	19.4%	30.0%	12.1%
Grade 7	53.6%	46.4%	8.0%	25.0%	13.4%
Grade 8	42.7%	57.3%	13.6%	30.0%	13.7%
Grade 9	36.7%	63.3%	20.6%	31.4%	11.3%
Grade 10	32.5%	67.5%	22.6%	32.8%	12.1%
Grade 11	29.4%	70.6%	27.3%	31.6%	11.7%
Grade 12	33.6%	66.4%	27.7%	28.5%	10.2%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	37.0%	63.0%	16.5%	37.7%	8.9%
Grade 7	53.1%	46.9%	9.9%	27.3%	9.7%
Grade 8	42.1%	57.9%	14.5%	33.8%	9.7%
Grade 9	36.1%	63.9%	18.4%	37.2%	8.2%
Grade 10	30.7%	69.3%	19.4%	41.1%	8.7%
Grade 11	27.0%	73.0%	19.0%	45.3%	8.7%
Grade 12	29.2%	70.8%	18.3%	44.5%	8.0%

Wine

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	48.9%	51.1%	7.7%	29.3%	14.1%
Grade 7	65.2%	34.8%	4.1%	18.9%	11.8%
Grade 8	53.0%	47.0%	6.1%	27.1%	13.7%
Grade 9	45.9%	54.1%	9.0%	31.2%	13.9%
Grade 10	43.4%	56.6%	8.6%	32.8%	15.2%
Grade 11	40.7%	59.3%	9.3%	34.2%	15.8%
Grade 12	43.1%	56.9%	9.8%	32.6%	14.6%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	47.9%	52.1%	14.4%	27.3%	10.4%
Grade 7	71.4%	28.6%	4.7%	14.6%	9.3%
Grade 8	56.9%	43.1%	8.7%	23.2%	11.2%
Grade 9	46.7%	53.3%	14.3%	28.2%	10.8%
Grade 10	38.5%	61.5%	18.2%	33.3%	10.1%
Grade 11	34.0%	66.0%	20.8%	33.9%	11.3%
Grade 12	34.3%	65.7%	23.1%	33.0%	9.6%

Table C3. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past Year, How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?": 1998

Beer

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	59.9%	40.1%	6.5%	19.7%	13.9%
Grade 7	73.5%	26.5%	3.3%	10.3%	12.9%
Grade 8	65.7%	34.3%	4.2%	16.1%	14.0%
Grade 9	58.6%	41.4%	7.2%	20.7%	13.6%
Grade 10	55.0%	45.0%	6.9%	23.4%	14.7%
Grade 11	50.1%	49.9%	8.9%	25.8%	15.2%
Grade 12	53.1%	46.9%	9.1%	24.6%	13.3%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	58.1%	41.9%	4.8%	20.7%	16.4%
Grade 7	71.1%	28.9%	3.9%	11.3%	13.7%
Grade 8	63.3%	36.7%	4.7%	16.9%	15.1%
Grade 9	57.2%	42.8%	6.1%	22.1%	14.7%
Grade 10	53.8%	46.2%	4.5%	22.9%	18.8%
Grade 11	49.3%	50.7%	4.6%	26.8%	19.3%
Grade 12	50.8%	49.2%	4.7%	25.9%	18.6%

Wine

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	65.9%	34.1%	2.8%	13.7%	17.6%
Grade 7	79.1%	20.9%	1.8%	7.1%	12.0%
Grade 8	70.3%	29.7%	2.6%	11.5%	15.6%
Grade 9	63.9%	36.1%	3.8%	15.7%	16.6%
Grade 10	61.8%	38.2%	2.6%	15.8%	19.8%
Grade 11	58.2%	41.8%	3.2%	16.2%	22.5%
Grade 12	59.7%	40.3%	2.9%	16.1%	21.3%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	62.8%	37.2%	4.5%	18.7%	14.0%
Grade 7	81.9%	18.1%	1.9%	6.9%	9.3%
Grade 8	70.8%	29.2%	3.4%	12.9%	12.9%
Grade 9	61.9%	38.1%	5.4%	18.9%	13.8%
Grade 10	55.6%	44.4%	5.0%	23.2%	16.2%
Grade 11	51.5%	48.5%	5.3%	26.5%	16.7%
Grade 12	50.3%	49.7%	6.0%	27.2%	16.4%

APPENDIX D. BORDER INHALANT TABLE

GRADES 7-12

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants, Texas Border Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Liquid or spray paint					
All	10.9%	2.8%	1.9%	6.2%	89.1%
Grade 7	12.8%	4.3%	2.3%	6.2%	87.2%
Grade 8	13.5%	3.7%	2.7%	7.1%	86.5%
Grade 9	12.5%	3.2%	2.2%	7.1%	87.5%
Grade 10	9.2%	1.8%	1.9%	5.5%	90.8%
Grade 11	8.6%	1.6%	1.3%	5.7%	91.4%
Grade 12	6.5%	1.1%	0.8%	4.6%	93.5%
Correction fluid, Liquid Paper					
All	10.3%	2.9%	2.0%	5.4%	89.7%
Grade 7	15.3%	5.5%	3.3%	6.5%	84.7%
Grade 8	13.7%	4.3%	2.9%	6.5%	86.3%
Grade 9	10.1%	2.8%	2.0%	5.3%	89.9%
Grade 10	7.4%	1.7%	1.5%	4.2%	92.6%
Grade 11	7.6%	0.9%	1.1%	5.6%	92.4%
Grade 12	5.6%	1.2%	0.6%	3.8%	94.4%
Gasoline					
All	5.3%	1.5%	0.9%	2.9%	94.7%
Grade 7	6.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.9%	93.4%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.0%	1.2%	3.3%	93.5%
Grade 9	6.2%	1.8%	1.0%	3.4%	93.8%
Grade 10	4.3%	0.8%	1.1%	2.4%	95.7%
Grade 11	4.2%	0.7%	0.7%	2.8%	95.8%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.7%	0.2%	2.2%	96.9%
Freon					
All	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	98.5%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax					
All	2.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.6%	97.1%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Glue					
All	5.9%	1.7%	0.8%	3.4%	94.1%
Grade 7	9.2%	3.4%	1.3%	4.5%	90.8%
Grade 8	7.4%	2.1%	1.3%	4.0%	92.6%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.4%	0.8%	3.2%	94.6%
Grade 10	4.7%	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	95.3%
Grade 11	4.6%	0.7%	0.5%	3.4%	95.4%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	2.3%	96.8%

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents					
All	6.0%	1.9%	1.2%	2.9%	94.0%
Grade 7	8.0%	3.1%	1.5%	3.4%	92.0%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.2%	1.8%	3.3%	92.7%
Grade 9	6.3%	1.8%	1.3%	3.2%	93.7%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%	94.6%
Grade 11	4.5%	1.0%	0.7%	2.8%	95.5%
Grade 12	3.4%	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%	96.6%
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)					
All	3.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	96.2%
Grade 7	4.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	95.4%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.8%	0.6%	0.5%	2.7%	96.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
Octane booster					
All	1.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	99.3%
Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)					
All	5.3%	1.9%	0.9%	2.5%	94.7%
Grade 7	9.2%	3.6%	1.6%	4.0%	90.8%
Grade 8	7.6%	2.7%	1.3%	3.6%	92.4%
Grade 9	5.6%	2.0%	1.1%	2.5%	94.4%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	97.9%
Other inhalants					
All	10.9%	4.1%	2.0%	4.8%	89.1%
Grade 7	13.7%	5.4%	2.4%	5.9%	86.3%
Grade 8	14.5%	6.0%	2.7%	5.8%	85.5%
Grade 9	12.0%	4.3%	2.1%	5.6%	88.0%
Grade 10	9.0%	2.9%	1.6%	4.5%	91.0%
Grade 11	8.8%	3.2%	1.7%	3.9%	91.2%
Grade 12	5.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%	95.0%

APPENDIX E. BORDER PROBLEM INDICATOR TABLES

GRADES 7-12

Table E1. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?": 1998

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	15.7%	23.2%	18.7%	25.4%	17.0%
Grade 7	34.3%	29.3%	15.7%	13.7%	7.1%
Grade 8	21.4%	28.0%	18.9%	19.8%	11.8%
Grade 9	12.8%	23.4%	19.8%	25.6%	18.4%
Grade 10	8.6%	20.1%	21.4%	30.1%	19.8%
Grade 11	6.6%	18.1%	18.2%	32.7%	24.3%
Grade 12	6.5%	17.5%	17.5%	35.0%	23.5%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	78.8%	13.4%	4.8%	2.0%	1.0%
Grade 7	75.2%	14.4%	5.7%	3.2%	1.5%
Grade 8	73.8%	15.7%	6.5%	2.7%	1.3%
Grade 9	77.4%	14.2%	5.4%	1.9%	1.1%
Grade 10	81.4%	12.9%	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%
Grade 11	83.0%	11.3%	3.6%	1.2%	0.9%
Grade 12	84.8%	10.7%	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	47.7%	21.7%	13.4%	11.4%	5.9%
Grade 7	65.5%	16.8%	7.2%	6.7%	3.8%
Grade 8	51.9%	20.5%	11.7%	10.3%	5.7%
Grade 9	44.7%	22.0%	13.7%	12.5%	7.0%
Grade 10	41.3%	22.3%	17.3%	12.7%	6.3%
Grade 11	39.7%	24.5%	16.0%	13.0%	6.7%
Grade 12	40.1%	25.7%	15.2%	13.7%	5.3%

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Table E2. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 1998

Alcohol

	Never	Seldom	Half of the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	27.5%	10.2%	8.9%	16.4%	25.5%	2.9%	8.5%
Grade 7	51.8%	12.0%	8.7%	9.2%	6.3%	3.8%	8.2%
Grade 8	36.3%	14.4%	11.5%	15.0%	11.6%	3.6%	7.6%
Grade 9	24.9%	11.1%	10.4%	18.2%	23.5%	3.3%	8.6%
Grade 10	18.0%	8.9%	8.0%	20.2%	33.4%	2.7%	8.9%
Grade 11	14.8%	7.2%	7.8%	17.0%	42.5%	1.7%	9.1%
Grade 12	14.0%	5.9%	5.5%	19.6%	43.9%	2.2%	8.9%

Marijuana and/or Other Drugs

	Never	Seldom	Half of the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	45.2%	11.5%	8.3%	10.0%	11.6%	5.0%	8.4%
Grade 7	67.5%	7.9%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.9%	8.0%
Grade 8	54.9%	11.5%	7.0%	8.2%	6.6%	4.3%	7.5%
Grade 9	44.2%	12.2%	9.1%	10.3%	10.9%	4.9%	8.4%
Grade 10	35.8%	12.6%	9.7%	12.2%	15.2%	5.7%	8.8%
Grade 11	31.9%	12.3%	10.8%	13.0%	17.5%	6.0%	8.5%
Grade 12	31.6%	12.6%	8.8%	13.1%	18.7%	5.8%	9.2%

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Table E3. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some. How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 1998

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	11.6%	10.0%	4.3%	7.4%	18.8%	47.9%
Grade 7	18.7%	19.7%	8.0%	10.3%	17.8%	25.5%
Grade 8	12.8%	13.4%	5.8%	9.9%	22.0%	36.1%
Grade 9	12.5%	8.6%	3.6%	7.7%	20.4%	47.2%
Grade 10	8.9%	6.8%	3.1%	6.7%	19.8%	54.7%
Grade 11	6.8%	5.2%	2.8%	4.9%	18.8%	61.6%
Grade 12	7.7%	3.9%	1.5%	3.5%	11.4%	72.0%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	9.3%	7.3%	3.9%	8.9%	20.5%	50.1%
Grade 7	16.1%	15.5%	7.0%	10.5%	19.6%	31.5%
Grade 8	10.6%	9.5%	5.1%	10.2%	21.4%	43.2%
Grade 9	9.6%	6.0%	3.6%	9.6%	21.0%	50.3%
Grade 10	7.3%	4.5%	2.3%	7.8%	19.7%	58.4%
Grade 11	4.4%	3.2%	2.7%	8.1%	20.1%	61.5%
Grade 12	6.1%	3.4%	2.1%	6.4%	20.8%	61.3%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	17.6%	19.5%	7.7%	10.2%	15.9%	29.1%
Grade 7	25.1%	35.0%	10.4%	7.5%	9.2%	12.7%
Grade 8	18.5%	26.3%	9.8%	10.8%	12.8%	21.7%
Grade 9	19.4%	15.7%	7.5%	10.9%	16.7%	29.8%
Grade 10	14.1%	12.8%	7.0%	11.5%	18.7%	35.8%
Grade 11	12.4%	13.4%	5.6%	10.0%	19.4%	39.3%
Grade 12	13.7%	11.1%	5.0%	10.2%	20.3%	39.7%

Cocaine?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	21.9%	24.4%	11.3%	12.6%	12.2%	17.6%
Grade 7	29.8%	39.9%	11.5%	7.1%	5.4%	6.3%
Grade 8	23.0%	33.0%	13.2%	10.9%	8.5%	11.4%
Grade 9	24.5%	20.7%	11.6%	13.1%	12.1%	18.0%
Grade 10	18.5%	18.4%	11.4%	15.0%	15.0%	21.8%
Grade 11	15.7%	16.9%	9.2%	15.5%	17.8%	24.8%
Grade 12	16.5%	14.1%	10.0%	15.0%	17.0%	27.3%

Crack?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	26.3%	26.5%	13.2%	13.3%	9.4%	11.3%
Grade 7	32.9%	40.4%	11.2%	6.7%	3.9%	5.0%
Grade 8	26.4%	34.5%	13.5%	10.7%	6.5%	8.4%
Grade 9	28.9%	22.8%	14.0%	13.5%	9.5%	11.3%
Grade 10	23.7%	21.1%	13.6%	15.7%	12.5%	13.5%
Grade 11	20.8%	20.5%	12.8%	17.6%	13.1%	15.1%
Grade 12	22.1%	17.5%	14.3%	17.4%	12.3%	16.6%

Table E3. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 1998 (Cont.)

Hallucinogens?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	43.9%	22.0%	11.5%	9.4%	6.1%	7.1%
Grade 7	54.4%	29.0%	7.6%	3.8%	2.3%	2.8%
Grade 8	47.4%	26.7%	10.0%	6.9%	3.7%	5.2%
Grade 9	45.6%	19.8%	12.5%	9.1%	6.2%	6.8%
Grade 10	40.7%	19.5%	12.1%	12.0%	7.4%	8.4%
Grade 11	34.6%	18.7%	13.7%	13.2%	9.0%	10.8%
Grade 12	36.4%	17.3%	13.9%	13.3%	9.1%	9.9%

Ecstasy?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	50.9%	19.3%	9.5%	8.2%	5.2%	6.9%
Grade 7	59.5%	25.5%	6.9%	3.1%	1.9%	2.9%
Grade 8	54.8%	23.6%	8.1%	5.9%	3.0%	4.6%
Grade 9	52.5%	17.6%	9.9%	8.1%	5.0%	6.9%
Grade 10	47.7%	16.2%	10.8%	10.3%	7.2%	7.9%
Grade 11	43.0%	16.7%	11.0%	11.6%	7.4%	10.3%
Grade 12	44.2%	14.9%	10.5%	11.8%	8.2%	10.3%

Heroin?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	31.8%	30.0%	13.9%	10.4%	5.9%	8.0%
Grade 7	38.3%	39.6%	9.7%	5.2%	2.8%	4.3%
Grade 8	31.9%	36.6%	12.5%	7.9%	4.5%	6.6%
Grade 9	34.2%	27.1%	14.2%	10.1%	6.1%	8.2%
Grade 10	29.0%	26.6%	15.4%	12.8%	7.7%	8.6%
Grade 11	26.0%	26.4%	16.3%	13.9%	6.9%	10.5%
Grade 12	28.7%	21.8%	15.9%	14.6%	7.9%	11.1%

Rohypnol?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	32.9%	18.0%	7.7%	8.7%	11.7%	21.0%
Grade 7	43.8%	27.9%	7.9%	6.0%	5.7%	8.7%
Grade 8	35.5%	23.3%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	15.2%
Grade 9	33.1%	15.3%	8.1%	8.6%	12.2%	22.8%
Grade 10	28.1%	14.1%	7.3%	9.3%	15.0%	26.1%
Grade 11	25.8%	14.1%	7.2%	9.6%	14.8%	28.5%
Grade 12	28.3%	11.4%	7.2%	10.5%	15.1%	27.4%

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Table E4. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 1998

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	46.9%	29.1%	12.8%	2.9%	8.3%
Grade 7	56.2%	22.4%	9.2%	1.9%	10.3%
Grade 8	48.7%	27.0%	11.9%	2.6%	9.8%
Grade 9	44.4%	30.0%	13.7%	3.3%	8.7%
Grade 10	44.8%	31.7%	13.4%	2.5%	7.6%
Grade 11	43.2%	33.1%	14.2%	3.2%	6.4%
Grade 12	43.2%	31.7%	15.3%	4.0%	5.7%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	44.1%	33.3%	14.8%	3.2%	4.7%
Grade 7	48.7%	26.9%	14.2%	2.9%	7.3%
Grade 8	41.6%	31.7%	17.0%	3.6%	6.1%
Grade 9	40.9%	33.4%	16.6%	4.2%	4.9%
Grade 10	44.4%	36.1%	13.4%	2.7%	3.4%
Grade 11	44.0%	36.6%	13.6%	2.7%	3.1%
Grade 12	46.3%	36.5%	12.4%	2.1%	2.7%

Inhalants?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	76.2%	13.0%	3.0%	0.9%	6.9%
Grade 7	72.2%	12.6%	4.4%	1.3%	9.4%
Grade 8	72.4%	14.5%	3.8%	1.3%	8.0%
Grade 9	74.6%	14.6%	3.1%	0.9%	6.8%
Grade 10	77.8%	12.7%	2.6%	0.6%	6.3%
Grade 11	80.3%	12.8%	1.9%	0.4%	4.7%
Grade 12	82.7%	9.7%	1.8%	0.6%	5.2%

Marijuana?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	66.0%	17.2%	7.9%	4.3%	4.6%
Grade 7	75.6%	10.9%	4.6%	2.4%	6.4%
Grade 8	68.8%	15.4%	6.8%	3.4%	5.5%
Grade 9	64.1%	18.0%	8.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Grade 10	62.0%	20.8%	8.6%	4.7%	3.9%
Grade 11	61.7%	19.0%	10.6%	5.9%	2.8%
Grade 12	62.8%	20.1%	8.7%	5.0%	3.4%

Cocaine?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	83.9%	8.1%	1.9%	0.9%	5.2%
Grade 7	83.6%	6.4%	1.6%	0.9%	7.4%
Grade 8	82.9%	7.9%	2.1%	0.9%	6.2%
Grade 9	83.2%	8.4%	2.1%	1.1%	5.1%
Grade 10	84.1%	8.9%	1.6%	0.7%	4.6%
Grade 11	84.4%	9.8%	2.0%	0.6%	3.2%
Grade 12	86.3%	7.4%	1.7%	1.1%	3.5%

Table E4. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 1998 (Cont.)

Crack?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	86.5%	5.8%	1.0%	0.7%	6.0%
Grade 7	83.7%	6.1%	1.2%	0.7%	8.3%
Grade 8	84.2%	6.7%	1.4%	0.8%	7.0%
Grade 9	85.0%	6.7%	1.1%	0.8%	6.4%
Grade 10	88.4%	5.2%	0.8%	0.5%	5.1%
Grade 11	89.4%	5.6%	0.6%	0.4%	4.1%
Grade 12	90.4%	4.0%	0.7%	0.7%	4.1%

Ecstasy?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	77.0%	6.4%	1.7%	0.9%	14.0%
Grade 7	75.9%	4.9%	1.2%	0.7%	17.3%
Grade 8	74.9%	5.9%	1.4%	0.7%	17.0%
Grade 9	76.5%	7.1%	1.8%	1.1%	13.5%
Grade 10	77.5%	6.6%	1.8%	0.9%	13.2%
Grade 11	77.4%	7.7%	2.6%	0.8%	11.6%
Grade 12	80.9%	6.1%	1.7%	0.8%	10.4%

Steroids?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	77.4%	10.6%	2.4%	0.8%	8.8%
Grade 7	75.9%	9.2%	2.5%	1.1%	11.2%
Grade 8	75.4%	10.2%	2.9%	1.0%	10.5%
Grade 9	76.6%	10.9%	2.3%	0.9%	9.2%
Grade 10	77.8%	11.5%	2.5%	0.7%	7.5%
Grade 11	79.2%	11.8%	2.0%	0.6%	6.4%
Grade 12	81.1%	9.5%	1.7%	0.6%	7.1%

Heroin?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	86.9%	4.3%	0.7%	0.6%	7.4%
Grade 7	83.6%	4.6%	0.9%	0.9%	9.9%
Grade 8	84.2%	5.1%	1.0%	0.9%	8.7%
Grade 9	86.2%	4.9%	0.8%	0.6%	7.4%
Grade 10	88.9%	3.6%	0.6%	0.5%	6.4%
Grade 11	90.1%	4.0%	0.5%	0.3%	5.0%
Grade 12	90.3%	3.0%	0.4%	0.4%	5.9%

Table E5. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age Doing the Following?": 1998

Smoking Cigarettes?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	66.9%	10.9%	7.1%	1.6%	1.2%	12.2%
Grade 7	70.6%	5.0%	2.8%	0.9%	1.6%	19.1%
Grade 8	72.4%	7.1%	4.2%	1.1%	1.2%	13.9%
Grade 9	66.4%	11.3%	7.2%	1.7%	1.1%	12.4%
Grade 10	67.0%	12.3%	7.9%	1.5%	1.2%	10.1%
Grade 11	62.3%	15.3%	10.7%	2.0%	1.0%	8.7%
Grade 12	60.9%	16.3%	11.8%	2.9%	1.1%	7.0%

Drinking Beer?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	61.3%	15.0%	8.1%	2.8%	1.4%	11.5%
Grade 7	65.2%	8.7%	3.9%	1.5%	1.6%	19.0%
Grade 8	66.3%	11.5%	5.3%	2.1%	1.3%	13.5%
Grade 9	60.1%	14.8%	8.5%	2.9%	1.4%	12.4%
Grade 10	60.8%	17.0%	9.3%	2.5%	1.5%	8.8%
Grade 11	56.6%	19.9%	11.5%	3.2%	1.3%	7.6%
Grade 12	57.6%	19.8%	11.0%	4.9%	1.3%	5.3%

Using Marijuana?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	81.1%	3.4%	2.7%	0.7%	1.4%	10.7%
Grade 7	75.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.6%	1.9%	17.8%
Grade 8	80.8%	2.5%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%	12.3%
Grade 9	79.4%	3.8%	3.3%	0.8%	1.5%	11.3%
Grade 10	83.4%	3.5%	2.8%	0.5%	1.4%	8.3%
Grade 11	83.8%	3.8%	3.2%	0.7%	1.3%	7.1%
Grade 12	86.0%	4.7%	2.6%	0.6%	0.7%	5.3%

Table E6. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?": 1998

In Your Home?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	78.4%	17.6%	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%
Grade 7	75.3%	19.0%	2.4%	0.6%	2.7%
Grade 8	75.1%	20.4%	2.0%	0.4%	2.1%
Grade 9	77.3%	17.9%	1.9%	1.0%	2.0%
Grade 10	79.2%	18.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Grade 11	81.8%	16.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%
Grade 12	84.8%	12.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.8%

Out in Your Neighborhood?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	33.1%	48.0%	13.1%	3.2%	2.7%
Grade 7	28.7%	46.5%	17.1%	3.9%	3.9%
Grade 8	29.9%	48.3%	15.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Grade 9	31.3%	48.7%	13.1%	3.6%	3.2%
Grade 10	34.0%	49.9%	10.9%	3.0%	2.3%
Grade 11	37.1%	47.7%	11.2%	2.2%	1.9%
Grade 12	40.9%	46.0%	9.6%	2.4%	1.1%

At School?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	36.1%	47.0%	9.8%	3.6%	3.6%
Grade 7	38.7%	42.2%	10.5%	4.1%	4.5%
Grade 8	38.1%	44.5%	9.8%	3.6%	4.0%
Grade 9	31.0%	48.9%	11.9%	4.3%	4.0%
Grade 10	33.7%	50.6%	9.7%	3.0%	3.0%
Grade 11	35.2%	50.6%	8.4%	2.7%	3.1%
Grade 12	42.8%	45.1%	6.8%	3.1%	2.2%

Table E7. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Many of Your Friends...?": 1998

Feel Close to Their Parents?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	6.1%	30.2%	25.8%	27.7%	10.3%
Grade 7	7.8%	27.5%	23.7%	25.8%	15.2%
Grade 8	7.7%	30.6%	25.0%	26.0%	10.6%
Grade 9	6.6%	31.6%	25.6%	26.3%	9.9%
Grade 10	5.0%	30.0%	28.4%	27.9%	8.7%
Grade 11	4.3%	30.3%	27.9%	29.9%	7.6%
Grade 12	3.9%	30.5%	24.7%	32.2%	8.7%

Sometimes Carry Weapons?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	64.2%	20.5%	9.7%	3.8%	1.8%
Grade 7	71.0%	16.9%	7.5%	3.3%	1.3%
Grade 8	63.8%	20.4%	9.9%	3.8%	2.1%
Grade 9	62.3%	21.3%	10.0%	4.5%	1.9%
Grade 10	63.2%	21.3%	10.3%	3.1%	2.2%
Grade 11	63.0%	21.4%	10.0%	3.9%	1.7%
Grade 12	61.9%	21.9%	10.9%	3.8%	1.5%

Care About Making Good Grades?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.5%	16.9%	25.0%	35.8%	18.9%
Grade 7	4.1%	18.4%	22.4%	31.4%	23.8%
Grade 8	4.4%	18.3%	23.9%	33.7%	19.7%
Grade 9	4.2%	17.7%	27.1%	33.2%	17.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	16.7%	26.4%	38.2%	16.3%
Grade 11	2.3%	15.6%	25.3%	40.4%	16.5%
Grade 12	3.1%	13.0%	24.2%	41.1%	18.7%

Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	60.8%	19.8%	10.9%	5.8%	2.7%
Grade 7	59.3%	20.2%	10.6%	6.8%	3.1%
Grade 8	53.9%	22.6%	12.5%	7.7%	3.3%
Grade 9	59.5%	19.4%	11.5%	6.7%	3.0%
Grade 10	61.6%	19.9%	11.3%	4.9%	2.3%
Grade 11	64.5%	19.1%	9.6%	4.5%	2.4%
Grade 12	69.3%	17.0%	9.4%	2.7%	1.7%

Wish They Could Drop Out of School?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	53.8%	28.3%	11.3%	4.2%	2.3%
Grade 7	59.2%	23.3%	9.7%	4.5%	3.3%
Grade 8	55.3%	26.2%	10.8%	4.9%	2.8%
Grade 9	49.9%	29.5%	12.9%	5.0%	2.7%
Grade 10	50.3%	31.9%	11.9%	4.2%	1.7%
Grade 11	51.7%	31.6%	12.0%	3.0%	1.8%
Grade 12	58.4%	27.8%	9.5%	3.1%	1.2%

Table E6. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 1998

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any Kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	91.5%	7.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 7	95.0%	4.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 8	92.5%	6.4%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 9	91.7%	7.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Grade 10	90.2%	8.5%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 11	89.1%	9.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Grade 12	89.8%	8.6%	1.3%	0.2%

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any Kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	93.7%	5.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 7	94.8%	4.2%	0.7%	0.3%
Grade 8	93.4%	5.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 9	92.5%	5.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Grade 10	93.9%	5.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 11	93.8%	4.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 12	94.3%	4.8%	0.7%	0.2%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	91.8%	6.7%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 7	96.6%	2.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 8	93.9%	5.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 9	91.8%	6.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 10	90.2%	7.9%	1.3%	0.6%
Grade 11	89.3%	8.8%	1.1%	0.8%
Grade 12	87.4%	10.3%	1.3%	0.9%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	94.1%	4.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 7	96.7%	2.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 8	95.1%	4.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 9	93.0%	5.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 10	93.2%	5.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 11	93.0%	5.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 12	93.6%	4.7%	1.1%	0.6%

Table E9. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 1998

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	95.7%	3.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 7	97.4%	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	96.3%	2.9%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 9	96.0%	3.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 10	95.5%	3.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 11	94.5%	4.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 12	93.3%	6.3%	0.3%	0.1%

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	96.8%	2.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 7	97.6%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 8	96.7%	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 9	96.5%	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 10	96.7%	2.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 11	96.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Grade 12	97.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%

Table E10. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, on How Many Days Have You...": 1998

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	98.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 8	98.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 9	98.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 10	98.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 11	98.2%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 12	97.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	97.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 8	97.5%	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 9	96.9%	2.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 10	97.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 11	98.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 12	98.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%

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Table E11. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 1998

Driven a Car When You've Had a Good Bit to Drink?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	87.6%	9.1%	1.9%	1.4%
Grade 7	96.0%	3.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 8	93.3%	5.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 9	89.9%	7.5%	1.7%	0.9%
Grade 10	86.4%	10.0%	2.1%	1.5%
Grade 11	79.6%	15.0%	3.2%	2.2%
Grade 12	74.8%	17.6%	3.8%	3.8%

Driven a Car When You've Felt High From Drugs?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	92.8%	4.8%	1.2%	1.3%
Grade 7	97.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 8	95.2%	3.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	93.4%	4.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 10	91.6%	5.8%	1.4%	1.1%
Grade 11	89.3%	6.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Grade 12	87.9%	7.7%	2.1%	2.3%

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Table E12. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Gotten Any Information on Drugs or Alcohol from the Following Sources?": 1998

Health Class

	Yes	No
All	55.8%	44.2%
Grade 7	57.2%	42.8%
Grade 8	54.2%	45.8%
Grade 9	54.2%	45.8%
Grade 10	59.5%	40.5%
Grade 11	56.5%	43.5%
Grade 12	53.3%	46.7%

An Assembly Program

	Yes	No
All	57.9%	42.1%
Grade 7	56.2%	43.8%
Grade 8	59.7%	40.3%
Grade 9	57.1%	42.9%
Grade 10	60.3%	39.7%
Grade 11	57.2%	42.8%
Grade 12	56.8%	43.2%

Guidance Counselor

	Yes	No
All	39.6%	60.4%
Grade 7	52.7%	47.3%
Grade 8	52.0%	48.0%
Grade 9	35.4%	64.6%
Grade 10	33.2%	66.8%
Grade 11	30.2%	69.8%
Grade 12	33.2%	66.8%

Science Class

	Yes	No
All	33.2%	66.8%
Grade 7	46.5%	53.5%
Grade 8	34.8%	65.2%
Grade 9	33.4%	66.6%
Grade 10	29.0%	71.0%
Grade 11	27.8%	72.2%
Grade 12	25.9%	74.1%

Social Studies Class

	Yes	No
All	17.3%	82.7%
Grade 7	20.8%	79.2%
Grade 8	18.9%	81.1%
Grade 9	16.6%	83.4%
Grade 10	15.4%	84.6%
Grade 11	15.0%	85.0%
Grade 12	17.1%	82.9%

Student Group Session

	Yes	No
All	23.8%	76.2%
Grade 7	24.6%	75.4%
Grade 8	24.7%	75.3%
Grade 9	23.9%	76.1%
Grade 10	21.8%	78.2%
Grade 11	23.0%	77.0%
Grade 12	24.8%	75.2%

An Invited School Guest

	Yes	No
All	56.0%	43.9%
Grade 7	58.6%	41.4%
Grade 8	59.1%	40.9%
Grade 9	54.1%	45.9%
Grade 10	55.3%	44.7%
Grade 11	54.0%	46.0%
Grade 12	55.7%	44.3%

Some Other School Source

	Yes	No
All	45.1%	54.9%
Grade 7	45.3%	54.7%
Grade 8	47.3%	52.7%
Grade 9	43.6%	56.4%
Grade 10	45.2%	54.8%
Grade 11	43.9%	56.1%
Grade 12	46.2%	53.8%

Any School Source

	Yes	No
All	67.4%	32.6%
Grade 7	65.2%	34.8%
Grade 8	66.6%	33.4%
Grade 9	66.8%	33.2%
Grade 10	68.6%	31.4%
Grade 11	69.0%	31.0%
Grade 12	69.3%	30.7%

Table E13. Texas Border Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Had a Drug or Alcohol Problem and Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?": 1998

A Counselor or Program in School

	Yes	No
All	45.5%	54.5%
Grade 7	55.4%	44.6%
Grade 8	50.8%	49.2%
Grade 9	43.9%	56.1%
Grade 10	41.2%	58.8%
Grade 11	40.1%	59.9%
Grade 12	39.8%	60.2%

Another Adult in School (Such as a Nurse or Teacher)

	Yes	No
All	40.6%	59.4%
Grade 7	46.2%	53.8%
Grade 8	41.9%	58.1%
Grade 9	37.5%	62.5%
Grade 10	39.9%	60.1%
Grade 11	38.9%	61.1%
Grade 12	39.8%	60.2%

A Counselor or Program Outside of School

	Yes	No
All	44.4%	55.6%
Grade 7	46.6%	53.4%
Grade 8	45.9%	54.1%
Grade 9	43.5%	56.5%
Grade 10	42.9%	57.1%
Grade 11	43.0%	57.0%
Grade 12	44.8%	55.2%

Your Parents

	Yes	No
All	60.4%	39.6%
Grade 7	65.9%	34.1%
Grade 8	61.2%	38.8%
Grade 9	59.0%	41.0%
Grade 10	60.3%	39.7%
Grade 11	58.8%	41.2%
Grade 12	56.9%	43.1%

A Medical Doctor

	Yes	No
All	41.1%	58.9%
Grade 7	46.1%	53.9%
Grade 8	41.3%	58.7%
Grade 9	39.5%	60.5%
Grade 10	39.4%	60.6%
Grade 11	40.4%	59.6%
Grade 12	40.0%	60.0%

Your Friends

	Yes	No
All	70.8%	29.2%
Grade 7	60.8%	39.2%
Grade 8	68.0%	32.0%
Grade 9	71.3%	28.7%
Grade 10	75.4%	24.6%
Grade 11	77.1%	22.9%
Grade 12	73.3%	26.7%

Another Adult (Such as Relative, Clergyman, Other Family Friend)

	Yes	No
All	62.9%	37.1%
Grade 7	62.2%	37.8%
Grade 8	62.8%	37.2%
Grade 9	62.6%	37.4%
Grade 10	63.1%	36.9%
Grade 11	65.1%	34.9%
Grade 12	62.1%	37.9%

APPENDIX F. BORDER EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY PREVALENCE TABLES

GRADES 7-12

Table F1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	56.8%	25.2%	10.3%	21.3%	43.2%
No	54.3%	26.7%	8.7%	18.9%	45.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	47.6%	19.4%	9.3%	18.9%	52.4%
No	56.9%	27.4%	9.3%	20.3%	43.1%
Choir					
Yes	51.2%	23.4%	8.6%	19.2%	48.8%
No	55.3%	25.9%	9.3%	20.1%	44.7%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	58.7%	27.5%	10.2%	21.0%	41.3%
No	54.7%	25.6%	9.2%	19.9%	45.3%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	55.8%	22.6%	10.6%	22.6%	44.2%
No	55.2%	26.1%	9.2%	19.9%	44.8%
Student Government					
Yes	50.5%	23.6%	9.4%	17.4%	49.5%
No	55.5%	25.9%	9.3%	20.3%	44.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	56.8%	25.4%	10.0%	21.5%	43.2%
No	55.1%	25.9%	9.3%	19.9%	44.9%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	49.5%	20.9%	9.3%	19.4%	50.5%
No	56.7%	27.2%	9.4%	20.1%	43.3%
Service Clubs					
Yes	53.0%	24.3%	9.9%	18.8%	47.0%
No	55.4%	26.0%	9.3%	20.2%	44.6%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	50.8%	24.0%	9.5%	17.4%	49.2%
No	55.5%	25.9%	9.3%	20.2%	44.5%
Other Clubs					
Yes	54.8%	24.8%	10.0%	20.0%	45.2%
No	55.7%	26.3%	9.3%	20.1%	44.3%

Table F2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	76.5%	43.3%	13.0%	20.2%	23.5%
No	73.2%	42.0%	12.0%	19.2%	26.8%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	69.9%	35.3%	12.7%	21.9%	30.1%
No	75.5%	44.1%	12.0%	19.4%	24.5%
Choir					
Yes	70.7%	37.5%	11.8%	21.3%	29.3%
No	74.6%	42.6%	12.3%	19.7%	25.4%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	77.2%	45.1%	12.9%	19.1%	22.8%
No	74.1%	42.1%	12.0%	19.9%	25.9%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	79.3%	43.4%	14.2%	21.7%	20.7%
No	74.1%	42.2%	12.1%	19.8%	25.9%
Student Government					
Yes	75.3%	42.8%	14.5%	17.9%	24.7%
No	74.5%	42.4%	12.2%	19.9%	25.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	76.0%	44.9%	13.7%	17.4%	24.0%
No	74.3%	42.2%	12.1%	20.0%	25.7%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	72.2%	39.0%	12.4%	20.8%	27.8%
No	75.2%	43.4%	12.2%	19.6%	24.8%
Service Clubs					
Yes	75.0%	41.7%	12.6%	20.7%	25.0%
No	74.5%	42.6%	12.2%	19.7%	25.5%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	74.9%	46.0%	9.8%	19.1%	25.1%
No	74.7%	42.4%	12.4%	19.9%	25.3%
Other Clubs					
Yes	76.9%	42.8%	13.1%	21.0%	23.1%
No	73.5%	42.4%	12.0%	19.2%	26.5%

Table F3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Marijuana Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	30.2%	12.1%	6.3%	11.8%	69.8%
No	30.0%	13.1%	5.9%	11.0%	70.0%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	21.5%	8.1%	5.1%	8.4%	78.5%
No	31.6%	13.4%	6.3%	11.9%	68.4%
Choir					
Yes	24.3%	9.6%	5.9%	8.9%	75.7%
No	30.0%	12.6%	6.0%	11.4%	70.0%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	30.4%	11.9%	6.7%	11.9%	69.6%
No	29.8%	12.5%	6.0%	11.3%	70.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	26.8%	8.8%	6.6%	11.4%	73.2%
No	29.9%	12.6%	6.0%	11.3%	70.1%
Student Government					
Yes	25.1%	9.1%	6.6%	9.4%	74.9%
No	29.9%	12.5%	6.0%	11.3%	70.1%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	30.5%	11.9%	6.2%	12.4%	69.5%
No	29.6%	12.5%	6.0%	11.2%	70.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	21.3%	8.2%	4.5%	8.7%	78.7%
No	31.5%	13.3%	6.4%	11.7%	68.5%
Service Clubs					
Yes	23.6%	7.4%	6.2%	10.1%	76.4%
No	30.2%	12.8%	6.0%	11.3%	69.8%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	28.0%	10.7%	5.2%	12.1%	72.0%
No	29.8%	12.4%	6.1%	11.3%	70.2%
Other Clubs					
Yes	26.3%	10.0%	5.5%	10.7%	73.7%
No	31.3%	13.5%	6.3%	11.5%	68.7%

Table F4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Any Illicit Drug Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	33.3%	14.7%	6.5%	12.1%	66.7%
No	33.3%	16.3%	5.8%	11.1%	66.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	24.3%	10.2%	5.0%	9.1%	75.7%
No	34.9%	16.6%	6.4%	12.0%	65.1%
Choir					
Yes	27.7%	12.5%	5.9%	9.3%	72.3%
No	33.3%	15.7%	6.0%	11.6%	66.7%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	33.8%	14.8%	6.7%	12.4%	66.2%
No	33.0%	15.5%	6.1%	11.4%	67.0%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	30.6%	11.5%	6.9%	12.2%	69.4%
No	33.1%	15.6%	6.0%	11.5%	66.9%
Student Government					
Yes	27.8%	12.6%	5.7%	9.5%	72.2%
No	33.2%	15.5%	6.1%	11.6%	66.8%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	34.4%	15.1%	6.1%	13.3%	65.6%
No	32.8%	15.4%	6.1%	11.3%	67.2%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	25.0%	10.6%	4.5%	9.8%	75.0%
No	34.7%	16.4%	6.5%	11.7%	65.3%
Service Clubs					
Yes	26.6%	9.8%	6.2%	10.6%	73.4%
No	33.6%	15.9%	6.1%	11.5%	66.4%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	33.4%	16.7%	4.5%	12.1%	66.6%
No	33.0%	15.3%	6.2%	11.5%	67.0%
Other Clubs					
Yes	29.8%	13.0%	5.7%	11.1%	70.2%
No	34.5%	16.6%	6.3%	11.7%	65.5%

Table F5. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	56.2%	24.3%	10.6%	21.4%	43.8%
No	53.9%	26.2%	8.8%	18.9%	46.1%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	47.2%	19.1%	9.3%	18.9%	52.8%
No	56.4%	26.6%	9.4%	20.3%	43.6%
Choir					
Yes	50.9%	22.6%	9.0%	19.2%	49.1%
No	54.8%	25.2%	9.5%	20.1%	45.2%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	58.3%	26.8%	10.5%	20.9%	41.7%
No	54.2%	24.9%	9.4%	19.9%	45.8%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	55.3%	22.1%	10.8%	22.4%	44.7%
No	54.7%	25.3%	9.4%	19.9%	45.3%
Student Government					
Yes	49.5%	22.3%	9.6%	17.6%	50.5%
No	55.0%	25.2%	9.5%	20.3%	45.0%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	56.1%	24.5%	10.1%	21.5%	43.9%
No	54.6%	25.2%	9.5%	19.9%	45.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	48.5%	19.7%	9.6%	19.2%	51.5%
No	56.2%	26.5%	9.5%	20.2%	43.8%
Service Clubs					
Yes	52.5%	23.4%	10.3%	18.8%	47.5%
No	54.9%	25.3%	9.5%	20.2%	45.1%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	49.8%	22.7%	9.6%	17.6%	50.2%
No	55.0%	25.2%	9.5%	20.3%	45.0%
Other Clubs					
Yes	54.0%	23.8%	10.2%	20.0%	46.0%
No	55.2%	25.7%	9.5%	20.1%	44.8%

Table F6. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	11.3%	4.0%	2.1%	5.1%	88.7%
No	8.5%	3.1%	1.6%	3.7%	91.5%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	6.9%	2.1%	1.4%	3.4%	93.1%
No	10.1%	3.9%	1.9%	4.4%	89.9%
Choir					
Yes	7.9%	3.3%	1.5%	3.1%	92.1%
No	9.5%	3.5%	1.7%	4.2%	90.5%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	9.8%	3.2%	1.6%	4.9%	90.2%
No	9.3%	3.5%	1.8%	4.0%	90.7%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	5.3%	2.1%	0.7%	2.4%	94.7%
No	9.7%	3.6%	1.8%	4.4%	90.3%
Student Government					
Yes	9.9%	3.8%	1.7%	4.4%	90.1%
No	9.4%	3.5%	1.7%	4.1%	90.6%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	7.7%	2.8%	1.1%	3.8%	92.3%
No	9.6%	3.6%	1.8%	4.2%	90.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	8.6%	3.3%	1.2%	4.1%	91.4%
No	9.6%	3.6%	1.8%	4.2%	90.4%
Service Clubs					
Yes	8.7%	3.3%	1.5%	3.9%	91.3%
No	9.5%	3.5%	1.8%	4.2%	90.5%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	9.9%	4.5%	1.6%	3.8%	90.1%
No	9.4%	3.4%	1.8%	4.2%	90.6%
Other Clubs					
Yes	10.1%	3.9%	1.9%	4.3%	89.9%
No	9.2%	3.4%	1.7%	4.2%	90.8%

Table F7. Prevalence of Beer Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Beer Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	62.8%	32.0%	11.8%	19.0%	37.2%
No	58.7%	30.2%	10.6%	17.9%	41.3%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	52.3%	23.3%	10.4%	18.6%	47.7%
No	62.1%	32.6%	11.1%	18.4%	37.9%
Choir					
Yes	54.8%	25.3%	10.3%	19.2%	45.2%
No	60.5%	31.0%	11.1%	18.3%	39.5%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	61.5%	31.3%	12.4%	17.8%	38.5%
No	60.0%	30.7%	10.8%	18.5%	40.0%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	58.7%	26.6%	12.3%	19.8%	41.3%
No	60.3%	31.0%	10.9%	18.4%	39.7%
Student Government					
Yes	57.7%	29.5%	13.2%	15.0%	42.3%
No	60.2%	30.7%	11.0%	18.6%	39.8%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	59.9%	31.2%	12.2%	16.5%	40.1%
No	60.2%	30.6%	11.0%	18.6%	39.8%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	55.2%	25.9%	10.6%	18.7%	44.8%
No	61.4%	31.9%	11.1%	18.4%	38.6%
Service Clubs					
Yes	57.7%	28.9%	10.9%	17.9%	42.3%
No	60.3%	30.9%	11.1%	18.3%	39.7%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	58.1%	32.5%	9.1%	16.5%	41.9%
No	60.4%	30.7%	11.2%	18.5%	39.6%
Other Clubs					
Yes	60.9%	29.6%	12.0%	19.2%	39.1%
No	60.1%	31.4%	10.7%	18.0%	39.9%

Table F8. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Wine Cooler Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	62.7%	29.0%	14.5%	19.2%	37.3%
No	59.9%	29.7%	12.6%	17.6%	40.1%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	57.3%	25.3%	13.1%	18.9%	42.7%
No	61.5%	30.2%	13.1%	18.2%	38.4%
Choir					
Yes	59.5%	29.1%	11.6%	18.8%	40.5%
No	60.8%	29.2%	13.3%	18.3%	39.2%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	66.6%	33.3%	14.4%	18.9%	33.4%
No	59.9%	28.7%	13.0%	18.2%	40.1%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	71.9%	34.8%	15.6%	21.5%	28.1%
No	59.9%	28.7%	13.1%	18.2%	40.1%
Student Government					
Yes	65.4%	31.3%	15.6%	18.5%	34.6%
No	60.5%	29.0%	13.1%	18.3%	39.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	65.4%	33.3%	15.0%	17.1%	34.6%
No	60.3%	28.8%	13.0%	18.4%	39.7%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	59.6%	27.3%	13.1%	19.1%	40.4%
No	61.3%	29.8%	13.2%	18.2%	38.7%
Service Clubs					
Yes	63.3%	30.9%	12.7%	19.7%	36.7%
No	60.7%	29.1%	13.3%	18.3%	39.3%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	61.4%	33.3%	10.3%	17.8%	38.6%
No	60.9%	29.0%	13.4%	18.4%	39.1%
Other Clubs					
Yes	64.9%	30.5%	14.6%	19.8%	35.1%
No	59.2%	28.7%	12.7%	17.7%	40.8%

Table F9. Prevalence of Wine Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Wine Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	51.6%	21.1%	11.8%	18.7%	48.4%
No	48.7%	20.9%	11.0%	16.8%	51.3%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	46.4%	17.2%	10.9%	18.4%	53.6%
No	50.5%	21.8%	11.2%	17.4%	49.5%
Choir					
Yes	46.9%	19.2%	10.0%	17.6%	53.1%
No	49.9%	20.9%	11.3%	17.6%	50.1%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	55.5%	23.4%	12.1%	20.0%	44.5%
No	48.8%	20.5%	11.1%	17.2%	51.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	53.6%	20.2%	11.8%	21.7%	46.4%
No	49.5%	20.8%	11.2%	17.5%	50.5%
Student Government					
Yes	54.6%	22.4%	11.9%	20.4%	45.4%
No	49.6%	20.9%	11.1%	17.6%	50.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50.0%	20.6%	11.3%	18.1%	50.0%
No	49.8%	20.9%	11.1%	17.8%	50.2%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	48.9%	19.0%	11.7%	18.2%	51.1%
No	50.1%	21.4%	11.1%	17.6%	49.9%
Service Clubs					
Yes	51.4%	19.9%	11.2%	20.4%	48.6%
No	49.9%	21.0%	11.3%	17.6%	50.1%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	50.4%	24.6%	9.2%	16.6%	49.6%
No	49.9%	20.8%	11.3%	17.8%	50.1%
Other Clubs					
Yes	52.6%	21.4%	11.7%	19.5%	47.4%
No	48.8%	20.7%	11.0%	17.1%	51.2%

Table F10. Prevalence of Liquor Use Among Texas Border Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Liquor Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	53.2%	27.6%	11.1%	14.4%	46.8%
No	49.3%	26.3%	9.9%	13.1%	50.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	44.1%	20.8%	10.1%	13.2%	55.9%
No	52.1%	27.9%	10.3%	13.8%	47.9%
Choir					
Yes	44.6%	21.5%	9.6%	13.6%	55.4%
No	50.8%	26.8%	10.4%	13.6%	49.2%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	54.5%	28.3%	11.7%	14.6%	45.5%
No	49.9%	26.4%	10.1%	13.4%	50.1%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	54.2%	25.8%	11.5%	16.9%	45.8%
No	50.2%	26.4%	10.2%	13.6%	49.8%
Student Government					
Yes	57.2%	28.2%	13.8%	15.2%	42.8%
No	50.3%	26.5%	10.2%	13.6%	49.7%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	51.5%	26.6%	11.1%	13.8%	48.5%
No	50.4%	26.5%	10.2%	13.7%	49.6%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	47.1%	23.4%	10.4%	13.3%	52.9%
No	51.5%	27.5%	10.3%	13.7%	48.5%
Service Clubs					
Yes	50.7%	24.5%	12.1%	14.1%	49.3%
No	50.6%	26.8%	10.2%	13.6%	49.4%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	47.7%	28.7%	8.2%	10.8%	52.3%
No	50.7%	26.4%	10.5%	13.8%	49.3%
Other Clubs					
Yes	52.7%	26.5%	11.3%	14.9%	47.3%
No	49.8%	26.8%	9.8%	13.2%	50.2%

APPENDIX G. BORDER SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

GRADES 4-6

Table G1. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Elementary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 1998

	Border	Non-Border
Correction Fluid/Whiteout		
All Students	5.4%	4.6%
Grade 4	4.1%	2.5%
Grade 5	4.6%	3.6%
Grade 6	7.5%	7.7%
Gasoline		
All Students	3.4%	2.9%
Grade 4	3.7%	3.0%
Grade 5	3.1%	2.6%
Grade 6	3.5%	3.1%
Glue		
All Students	5.2%	4.3%
Grade 4	6.0%	4.6%
Grade 5	4.7%	3.5%
Grade 6	5.0%	4.8%
Paint Thinner		
All Students	3.0%	2.1%
Grade 4	3.4%	2.1%
Grade 5	2.4%	1.7%
Grade 6	3.2%	2.6%
Spray Paint		
All Students	4.9%	3.2%
Grade 4	4.8%	3.1%
Grade 5	4.1%	2.6%
Grade 6	5.8%	3.8%
Other Inhalants		
All Students	6.2%	5.5%
Grade 4	5.1%	4.2%
Grade 5	5.2%	4.8%
Grade 6	8.1%	7.3%

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Table G2. Border Elementary Students' Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use...": 1998

	Never Heard of	None	Some	Most
Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?				
All Elementary Students	3.0%	67.5%	25.7%	3.7%
Grade 4	4.1%	78.6%	15.5%	1.9%
Grade 5	2.9%	69.7%	24.7%	2.7%
Grade 6	2.0%	54.5%	36.8%	6.6%
Cigarettes?				
All Elementary Students	4.1%	67.3%	25.2%	3.4%
Grade 4	5.6%	78.1%	14.6%	1.6%
Grade 5	3.9%	69.6%	24.1%	2.4%
Grade 6	2.8%	54.5%	36.5%	6.2%
Smokeless Tobacco?				
All Elementary Students	6.8%	86.3%	5.9%	1.0%
Grade 4	10.0%	85.9%	3.5%	0.5%
Grade 5	6.0%	88.2%	5.1%	0.7%
Grade 6	4.5%	84.8%	9.2%	1.6%
Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?				
All Elementary Students	2.6%	58.7%	29.8%	8.8%
Grade 4	3.5%	70.0%	21.7%	4.8%
Grade 5	2.6%	60.5%	30.0%	6.8%
Grade 6	1.9%	45.9%	37.7%	14.6%
Beer?				
All Elementary Students	2.9%	64.9%	26.2%	6.0%
Grade 4	3.7%	74.7%	18.3%	3.3%
Grade 5	2.9%	67.1%	25.3%	4.7%
Grade 6	2.1%	53.3%	34.7%	9.8%
Wine Coolers?				
All Elementary Students	8.8%	66.4%	19.8%	5.0%
Grade 4	13.1%	73.6%	11.3%	2.0%
Grade 5	8.6%	68.5%	19.2%	3.7%
Grade 6	4.9%	57.5%	28.6%	9.1%
Wine?				
All Elementary Students	5.6%	76.8%	14.7%	2.9%
Grade 4	7.8%	82.5%	8.3%	1.4%
Grade 5	5.6%	78.7%	13.7%	2.0%
Grade 6	3.5%	69.5%	21.7%	5.2%
Liquor?				
All Elementary Students	8.7%	78.1%	10.7%	2.4%
Grade 4	13.3%	81.1%	4.6%	1.0%
Grade 5	8.1%	80.8%	9.7%	1.4%
Grade 6	4.9%	72.5%	17.7%	4.9%
Inhalants?				
All Elementary Students	8.1%	77.0%	11.7%	3.1%
Grade 4	11.9%	80.6%	6.2%	1.3%
Grade 5	7.4%	79.5%	10.8%	2.3%
Grade 6	5.2%	71.2%	17.9%	5.7%
Marijuana?				
All Elementary Students	7.3%	79.9%	9.6%	3.2%
Grade 4	11.4%	83.2%	4.0%	1.3%
Grade 5	6.1%	84.1%	7.8%	2.0%
Grade 6	4.5%	72.8%	16.6%	6.1%

Table G3. Border Elementary Students' Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use..." : 1998

	Never Heard of	Very Dangerous	Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?					
All Elementary Students	1.7%	69.0%	20.9%	1.6%	6.7%
Grade 4	2.3%	76.8%	13.8%	1.1%	6.0%
Grade 5	1.7%	71.5%	19.7%	1.4%	5.8%
Grade 6	1.2%	58.9%	29.3%	2.5%	8.2%
Cigarettes?					
All Elementary Students	2.6%	54.0%	31.7%	2.5%	9.2%
Grade 4	3.6%	64.0%	22.6%	1.5%	8.4%
Grade 5	2.5%	56.1%	31.4%	1.9%	8.0%
Grade 6	1.8%	42.1%	41.0%	4.0%	11.2%
Smokeless Tobacco?					
All Elementary Students	4.3%	62.2%	21.4%	1.6%	10.5%
Grade 4	6.5%	68.5%	14.8%	1.0%	9.1%
Grade 5	3.7%	65.0%	20.8%	1.4%	9.2%
Grade 6	2.8%	53.1%	28.4%	2.5%	13.1%
Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?					
All Elementary Students	1.5%	66.7%	22.4%	2.9%	6.6%
Grade 4	2.0%	74.6%	15.5%	1.7%	6.2%
Grade 5	1.4%	68.9%	21.8%	2.1%	5.7%
Grade 6	1.0%	56.7%	29.8%	4.8%	7.7%
Beer?					
All Elementary Students	1.5%	42.5%	38.8%	6.7%	10.5%
Grade 4	2.1%	50.6%	32.6%	4.2%	10.5%
Grade 5	1.5%	44.2%	39.7%	5.4%	9.2%
Grade 6	1.0%	32.9%	43.8%	10.5%	11.8%
Wine Coolers?					
All Elementary Students	6.7%	39.0%	30.1%	9.8%	14.5%
Grade 4	9.8%	49.4%	23.3%	4.9%	12.7%
Grade 5	6.8%	39.8%	30.9%	8.7%	13.8%
Grade 6	3.6%	27.9%	36.0%	15.7%	16.8%
Wine?					
All Elementary Students	3.3%	47.0%	31.0%	5.8%	12.9%
Grade 4	4.9%	56.1%	24.0%	3.2%	11.8%
Grade 5	3.2%	48.6%	31.4%	5.0%	11.8%
Grade 6	1.8%	36.5%	37.5%	9.0%	15.2%
Liquor?					
All Elementary Students	5.7%	60.6%	21.3%	2.4%	10.0%
Grade 4	9.2%	66.7%	13.7%	1.2%	9.3%
Grade 5	5.3%	63.1%	21.0%	1.7%	8.9%
Grade 6	2.7%	52.2%	29.0%	4.4%	11.7%
Inhalants?					
All Elementary Students	5.2%	61.3%	20.6%	2.8%	10.1%
Grade 4	8.5%	63.6%	16.3%	1.8%	9.9%
Grade 5	4.6%	63.3%	20.7%	2.1%	9.4%
Grade 6	2.7%	57.2%	24.8%	4.4%	11.0%
Marijuana?					
All Elementary Students	4.1%	78.7%	9.1%	1.4%	6.6%
Grade 4	6.8%	78.3%	7.5%	0.7%	6.7%
Grade 5	3.6%	81.4%	8.5%	0.8%	5.7%
Grade 6	2.1%	76.6%	11.3%	2.6%	7.4%

Table G4. Border Elementary Students' Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Learned About Drugs or Alcohol From the Following School Sources": 1998

	All Students	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
An Assembly Program	73%	75%	77%	67%
A Guidance Counselor	71%	74%	75%	64%
A Visitor to Class	72%	68%	81%	68%
Your Teacher	76%	77%	76%	75%
Someone Else At School	54%	54%	56%	52%
Any School Source	93%	92%	95%	92%

Table G5. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Elementary Students Who Consumed Two or More Drinks in a Row at Least Once During the Past School Year: 1998

	Beer	Wine Coolers	Wine	Liquor
Border Students				
All Students	12%	12%	7%	4%
Grade 4	8%	6%	4%	1%
Grade 5	10%	11%	6%	3%
Grade 6	17%	18%	11%	8%
Non Border Students				
All Students	9%	10%	7%	4%
Grade 4	6%	6%	4%	2%
Grade 5	8%	9%	6%	3%
Grade 6	13%	15%	10%	7%

These figures were adjusted to eliminate inconsistent responses

APPENDIX H. LIST OF BORDER COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

GRADES 4-12

COUNTIES INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLING FRAME OF THE BORDER SCHOOL SURVEY

(counties with ISDs that participated in the survey are marked in bold type)

Brewster
Brooks
Cameron
Culberson
Dimmitt
Duval
Edwards
El Paso
Hidalgo
Hudspeth
Jeff Davis
Jim Hogg
Jim Wells
Kenedy
Kinney
LaSalle
Maverick
Pecos
Presidio
Reeves
Starr
Terrell
Uvalde
Val Verde
Webb
Willacy
Zapata
Zavala

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS ALONG THE TEXAS/MEXICO BORDER PARTICIPATING IN THE 1998 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Alpine ISD
Brooks ISD
Benavides ISD
Brackett ISD
Brownsville ISD
Comstock ISD
Dell City ISD - secondary only
Donna ISD
Edcouch-Elsa ISD
Edinburg ISD
Fabens ISD - elementary only
Freer ISD
Harlingen ISD
Hidalgo ISD
Iraan-Sheffield ISD
Jim Hogg ISD
La Feria ISD
La Joya ISD
Laredo ISD
Los Fresnos ISD
Marfa ISD
McAllen ISD
Mercedes ISD
Mission CISD
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD
Point Isabel ISD - secondary only
Presidio ISD
Progreso ISD
Raymondville ISD
Rio Grande City ISD
Rio Hondo ISD
Roma ISD
San Diego ISD
San Perlita ISD - secondary only
Santa Rosa ISD
Socorro ISD
Tornillo ISD
United ISD
Valley View ISD
Ysleta ISD

Table H1. Total Number of Respondents to the 1998 Texas Border School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics: 1998

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
Students	13,180	12,739	13,080	9,474	8,190	6,629	63,292
Gender							
Males	6,496	6,349	6,379	4,618	4,004	3,150	30,996
Females	6,634	6,337	6,635	4,823	4,161	3,437	32,027
Race/Ethnicity							
Anglos	641	525	549	424	398	340	2,877
African Americans	88	68	71	63	57	42	389
Hispanics	11,677	11,509	11,660	8,401	7,279	5,832	56,358
Asian Americans	48	39	50	38	34	20	229
Native Americans	126	88	88	51	31	26	410
Others	363	336	477	369	281	279	2,105
Usual Grades							
A's	2,723	2,636	2,206	1,766	1,673	1,569	12,573
B's	6,645	6,611	6,594	5,248	4,678	3,868	33,644
C's	2,958	2,791	3,279	2,073	1,603	1,051	13,755
D's	443	373	539	198	125	59	1,737
F's	184	144	233	64	32	11	668
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	9,538	9,113	9,099	6,700	5,763	4,674	44,887
Other Family Structures	3,566	3,567	3,907	2,723	2,385	1,909	18,057
Age							
11 or Younger	75	2	7	3	3	2	92
Age 12	3,312	14	1	2	0	1	3,330
Age 13	7,990	3,076	14	0	1	2	11,083
Age 14	1,576	7,604	2,654	6	0	3	11,843
Age 15	159	1,845	7,080	2,092	15	4	11,195
Age 16	9	157	2,418	5,405	2,057	68	10,114
Age 17	2	5	646	1,533	4,629	1,828	8,643
Age 18	3	2	147	328	1,205	3,683	5,368
Age 19 or Older	10	5	46	73	236	1,011	1,381

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

Table H2. Total Number of Respondents to the 1998 Texas Border School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics: 1998

	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Total
Total Sample				
Students	14,999	15,623	13,293	43,915
Gender				
Males	7,470	7,715	6,565	21,750
Females	7,509	7,887	6,701	22,097
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglos	800	750	569	2,119
African Americans	215	130	109	454
Hispanics	12,995	13,720	11,736	38,451
Asian Americans	67	58	54	179
Native Americans	192	232	190	614
Others	365	407	372	1,144
Usual Grades				
A's	4,593	4,459	3,262	12,314
B's	6,848	7,543	6,585	20,976
C's	2,505	2,658	2,600	7,763
D's	428	422	422	1,272
F's	285	208	199	692
Family Structure				
Live With Both Parents	11,436	11,558	9,620	32,614
Other Family Structures	3,433	3,933	3,573	10,939
Household Income				
Low Income	9,057	9,525	8,060	26,642
Higher Income	2,237	2,409	2,099	6,745
Don't Know	3,288	3,320	2,849	9,457

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to missing data in specific categories.

Table H3. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Border and Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Non-Border Students	Border Students
Grade		
Grade 4	33.4%	33.6%
Grade 5	32.9%	32.9%
Grade 6	33.7%	33.5%
Gender		
Males	49.7%	49.5%
Females	50.3%	50.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglos	45.9%	5.3%
African Americans	16.7%	1.2%
Hispanics	26.5%	88.9%
Asian Americans	2.9%	0.4%
Native Americans	1.9%	1.4%
Others	6.1%	2.8%
Usual Grades		
A's	40.3%	28.3%
B's	43.3%	48.7%
C's	13.0%	18.2%
D's	2.1%	3.1%
F's	1.3%	1.7%
Family Structure		
Live With Both Parents	65.4%	74.7%
Other Family Structures	34.6%	25.3%
Age		
Age 8 or Younger	0.1%	0.1%
Age 9	9.0%	9.7%
Age 10	30.6%	30.6%
Age 11	32.1%	31.0%
Age 12	24.6%	24.6%
Age 13 or Older	3.6%	3.9%
Parents' Education		
College Degree	48.4%	30.7%
No College Degree	18.5%	25.5%
Don't Know	33.1%	43.8%
Years in School District		
Lived in Town More Than 3 Years	77.6%	82.7%
Lived in Town 3 Years or Less	16.2%	10.1%
Don't Know	6.2%	7.2%
Household Income		
Low Income	36.8%	62.2%
Higher Income	40.4%	16.3%
Don't Know	22.8%	21.5%
PTA & School Activities		
Parents Usually Attend	52.6%	61.9%
Parents Usually Do Not Attend	47.4%	37.9%

Table H4. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 1998

	Non-Border Students	Border Students
Grade		
Grade 7	18.1%	17.5%
Grade 8	17.8%	17.2%
Grade 9	20.7%	22.5%
Grade 10	16.5%	16.3%
Grade 11	14.2%	14.1%
Grade 12	12.7%	12.3%
Gender		
Males	48.1%	49.1%
Females	51.9%	50.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglos	51.5%	5.3%
African Americans	15.5%	0.7%
Hispanics	23.6%	89.7%
Asian Americans	3.6%	0.3%
Native Americans	0.9%	0.6%
Others	4.9%	3.4%
Usual Grades		
A's	31.3%	19.3%
B's	47.6%	54.1%
C's	17.5%	22.6%
D's	2.5%	2.9%
F's	1.1%	1.1%
Family Structure		
Live With Both Parents	62.4%	71.3%
Other Family Structures	37.6%	28.7%
Age		
11 or Younger	0.3%	0.1%
Age 12	4.7%	4.3%
Age 13	15.5%	15.1%
Age 14	17.7%	17.1%
Age 15	19.3%	19.1%
Age 16	17.2%	17.0%
Age 17	14.8%	14.8%
Age 18	9.1%	9.9%
Age 19 or Older	1.4%	2.6%
Parents' Education		
College Degree	49.7%	27.9%
No College Degree	35.1%	52.3%
Don't Know	15.1%	19.8%
Years in School District		
1 Year or Less	11.0%	8.1%
2-3 Years	17.1%	15.2%
4 or More Years	72.0%	76.7%
Household Income		
Low Income	26.0%	64.5%
Higher Income	61.7%	19.6%
Don't Know	12.3%	15.9%
PTA & School Activities		
Parents Usually Attend	44.0%	50.7%
Parents Usually Do Not Attend	56.0%	49.3%

APPENDIX I. SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The survey of students in border schools was undertaken as a special part of the 1998 Texas School Survey of students statewide. For the first time in 1998, students in schools located along the Texas-Mexico border were sampled in large enough numbers that they could be looked at separately from the rest of the state. The survey instruments used in the border study were identical to those used in the statewide school survey. Copies of the 1998 elementary and secondary school survey instruments are contained in Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODS

SAMPLING

The 1998 Texas Border Survey was administered to 43,915 elementary students (grades four through six) and 63,292 secondary students (grades seven through twelve) in 40 independent school districts (ISDs) located in 15 border counties. A list of the districts surveyed is included in Appendix H.

In the analysis, students from border school districts were compared with students from elsewhere in Texas. The comparison group of students were the 62,388 elementary students and 117,153 secondary students who were interviewed as part of the statewide sample and who did not live in border school districts, but who lived in one of the other 53 districts participating in the 1998 statewide survey. Students were randomly selected from school districts using a multi-stage probability design. Stage one was the selection of districts; stage two, the selection of schools within the sampled districts; and stage three, the selection of classes within the sampled schools. In the analysis, the data were weighted to reflect the sampling process. Further details about the sampling and other methodological issues are contained in the *Methodology Report*,[1] available from TCADA upon request.

INSTRUMENTATION

All fourth, fifth, and sixth grade respondents in 1998 were questioned using the elementary survey instrument (Appendix A). The elementary student instrument was three pages long and covered four types of substances: tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco); alcohol (including beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor); inhalants (five types); and marijuana. The eight-page survey instrument used for students in grades seven through twelve asked about use of those same substances as well as use of cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, Ecstasy, Rohypnol, and heroin. It also expanded the number of inhalants queried to eleven. A pseudo-drug was also included in both questionnaires to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Recency of use questions distinguished users who had used in the current school year from those who had used prior to the current school year.

Other questions pertained to behavioral and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about substance abuse and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer behavior, perceptions of parents' attitudes towards substance use, gambling behavior, and other subjects.

The questionnaires were in a form that could be optically scanned and were designed for self-administration in a supervised setting.

ADMINISTRATION

To allow for resolution of scheduling conflicts and other potential difficulties, districts selected for inclusion in the state sample were contacted early on. They were initially notified of the project by mail, followed by a phone call to clarify the study objectives and to discuss in detail how the survey should be administered. The survey was offered to the border districts at no cost. Relevant personnel in the selected districts and campuses were provided with complete instructions and materials necessary to administer the survey. Teachers in selected classrooms were given a script to read so that all students would receive a standardized set of instructions. Teachers were also asked to provide information on the number of students that should have taken the survey but were absent, and the number that were present but failed to complete the survey. This information was used in computing sampling error estimates.

LIMITATIONS

SCOPE

The Border School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Although they are important components of the youth population of Texas, neither private school students nor dropouts were represented. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of these data.[2] The findings in this study, however, do represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey methodology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

IS THE BORDER SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVE?

The sampling frame for the survey of border schools comprised the 91 school districts in 28 border counties located within 60 miles of the Rio Grande border (Appendix H). However, as was true in the statewide survey, each school district chosen for the sample made its own decision about whether or not to participate in the survey. Ultimately, 40 districts in 15 counties in the border region chose to participate in the survey. While this is less than half of the districts approached for inclusion, analysis suggests that the students in the sample were closely representative of the entire population of students in the 91 border districts.

Table I1. Characteristics of Students in the Sample as Compared to Students in the Entire Border Region

	Sample (40 ISDs)	Entire Border (91 ISDs)
Hispanic	92.9%	90.0%
Anglo	6.0%	8.4%
African American	0.6%	1.1%
Other	0.5%	0.5%
Economically disadvantaged	78.8%	77.2%
Special education	10.0%	9.9%
Attendance rate	95.0%	95.0%
Annual dropout rate	1.8%	1.7%
Passing all tests	71.8%	71.6%
Economically disadvantaged passing	68.9%	67.9%

Data come from the Texas Education Agency and are reported on their website at: www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/snapshot/download.html

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The districts that agreed to participate were among the larger ones in the border region, and the number of students in the districts that were included in the sample made up fully two-thirds (66 percent) of the enrolled population of the 91 districts in the entire border region. As Table I-1 shows, the sampled students were very similar to the entire border student population in terms of demographic characteristics and school-related characteristics. These facts suggest that that the results of the border school survey can be generalized with confidence to all students attending public schools in the border region.

An unfortunate omission from the dataset, however, was the El Paso ISD. This district, which is the largest individual school district in the border area, declined to participate in this year's TCADA survey, although several other school districts located in El Paso county (Fabens, Socorro, Tornillo and Ysleta) did participate. TCADA's recent survey of adults living on the border had found that substance use among adults was higher in urban El Paso than in other urban areas of the border region.[3] Whether or not this was true for school-aged children could not be ascertained with these data, since students in El Paso were not included.

SELF-REPORTED DATA

Substance use estimates presented in this report are based entirely on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. A small percentage of the questionnaires were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, the data were also dropped from the analyses. Other measures to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past nine years on the basis of administering over two million surveys to public school students.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and the sample drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates could be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

- *Cluster-sampling:* Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.

- *Weighting:* Some categories were oversampled, after which the data were weighted to make the sample precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume that all observations have equal weight, which was not true for this study.

- *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals:* Many estimates were 5 percent or less and required asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, and the computed upper boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval was plus 2 percent, the lower boundary could not be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

These factors must be taken into account to correctly compute confidence intervals on the estimates presented herein. The statistical basis for these computations and estimates of the 95 percent confidence limits for this study are included in the *Methodology Report*. The technical reader should refer to that document for additional information.

The Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample, and the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employs cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the border student sample as a whole, the confidence interval was at most plus or minus 0.5 percent for elementary students and 1.6 percent for secondary students. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were smaller. However, where rates were presented for subgroups of the school population (e.g., by grade, gender, ethnic group, etc.) the sampling error was greater because the sub-samples contained fewer observations.

ENDNOTES

[1] See J. A. Dyer et al., *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 1998: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis*, College Station, TX: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1998.

[2] Since the school survey samples only in-school students, it is likely that the study underestimates the prevalence of substance use in the adolescent population because school dropouts consistently have shown higher rates of substance use than those staying in school. Dropout rates are also higher on the border than elsewhere in the state and Hispanic students drop out at higher rates than Anglo students (Texas Education Agency, *1997-98 Texas Dropout Rates* at www.tea.state.tx.us/research/dropout/9798/appendb/index.html).

[3] See L. S. Wallisch, *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in Colonias*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998.

APPENDIX J. NON-BORDER PREVALENCE TABLES

TABLES J1-J6: GRADES 7-12
TABLES J7-J14: GRADES 4-6

Table J1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	54.4%	26.2%	9.3%	18.9%	45.6%
Grade 7	39.9%	15.3%	7.4%	17.2%	60.1%
Grade 8	50.2%	21.1%	9.6%	19.5%	49.8%
Grade 9	56.5%	26.9%	10.4%	19.2%	43.5%
Grade 10	59.8%	30.1%	9.9%	19.8%	40.2%
Grade 11	60.9%	32.2%	9.3%	19.4%	39.1%
Grade 12	63.5%	36.0%	9.3%	18.2%	36.5%
Alcohol	71.8%	37.3%	14.3%	20.2%	28.2%
Grade 7	54.1%	21.7%	9.7%	22.7%	45.9%
Grade 8	66.6%	29.8%	13.5%	23.3%	33.4%
Grade 9	73.9%	38.1%	15.3%	20.5%	26.1%
Grade 10	78.2%	43.4%	15.9%	18.9%	21.8%
Grade 11	80.5%	45.3%	16.2%	19.0%	19.5%
Grade 12	82.9%	51.5%	16.2%	15.2%	17.1%
Inhalants#	22.1%	7.9%	4.3%	9.9%	77.9%
Grade 7	24.6%	11.1%	4.2%	9.3%	75.4%
Grade 8	26.2%	11.0%	5.2%	10.0%	73.8%
Grade 9	23.1%	8.0%	4.6%	10.5%	76.9%
Grade 10	20.7%	6.2%	4.1%	10.4%	79.3%
Grade 11	18.4%	5.3%	3.6%	9.5%	81.6%
Grade 12	17.2%	4.3%	3.5%	9.4%	82.8%
Any Illicit Drug	36.5%	17.1%	7.8%	11.6%	63.5%
Grade 7	18.2%	8.2%	3.4%	6.6%	81.8%
Grade 8	29.2%	14.2%	5.9%	9.1%	70.8%
Grade 9	38.9%	18.8%	8.5%	11.6%	61.1%
Grade 10	44.7%	21.3%	9.6%	13.8%	55.3%
Grade 11	45.5%	20.9%	10.1%	14.5%	54.5%
Grade 12	47.9%	21.0%	11.4%	15.5%	52.1%
Marijuana	35.1%	15.5%	8.0%	11.6%	64.9%
Grade 7	16.6%	6.9%	3.4%	6.3%	83.4%
Grade 8	27.4%	12.5%	5.9%	9.0%	72.6%
Grade 9	37.5%	17.3%	8.6%	[illegible]	62.5%
Grade 10	43.3%	19.7%	9.7%	[illegible]	56.7%
Grade 11	44.6%	19.2%	10.7%	[illegible]	55.4%
Grade 12	46.9%	19.3%	11.5%	16.1%	53.1%
Marijuana Only##	19.3%	6.4%	4.6%	8.3%	80.7%
Grade 7	9.4%	3.2%	1.8%	4.4%	90.6%
Grade 8	15.5%	5.4%	3.5%	6.6%	84.5%
Grade 9	20.7%	7.3%	4.8%	8.6%	79.3%
Grade 10	23.7%	8.0%	5.6%	10.1%	76.3%
Grade 11	25.0%	7.6%	6.6%	10.8%	75.0%
Grade 12	24.7%	7.1%	6.9%	10.7%	75.3%
Cocaine or Crack	8.6%	3.1%	2.1%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	93.2%
Grade 9	9.1%	3.4%	2.0%	3.7%	90.9%
Grade 10	10.3%	3.8%	2.5%	4.0%	89.7%
Grade 11	10.5%	3.8%	2.5%	4.2%	83.5%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.8%	3.4%	4.9%	87.9%
Cocaine	7.9%	2.8%	1.9%	3.2%	92.1%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.5%	94.2%
Grade 9	8.5%	3.1%	1.9%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.5%	2.4%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 11	10.0%	3.6%	2.5%	3.9%	90.0%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.7%	3.2%	4.7%	88.4%

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Table J1. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border Students: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	96.9%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	96.7%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	97.0%
Hallucinogens	7.9%	2.7%	1.9%	3.3%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 9	8.1%	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	91.9%
Grade 10	9.9%	3.6%	2.6%	3.7%	90.1%
Grade 11	11.3%	3.8%	2.7%	4.8%	88.7%
Grade 12	13.1%	3.6%	3.3%	6.2%	86.9%
Uppers	8.4%	3.2%	2.0%	3.2%	91.6%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	94.5%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.5%	2.1%	3.2%	91.2%
Grade 10	11.1%	4.3%	2.7%	4.1%	88.9%
Grade 11	11.0%	4.2%	2.6%	4.2%	89.0%
Grade 12	12.4%	3.9%	3.1%	5.4%	87.6%
Downers	6.3%	2.4%	1.5%	2.4%	93.7%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.7%	1.6%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.3%	2.0%	3.1%	91.6%
Grade 11	8.5%	3.3%	2.0%	3.2%	91.5%
Grade 12	9.0%	3.2%	2.0%	3.8%	91.0%
Rohypnol	5.3%	2.0%	1.2%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.7%	1.4%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 12	6.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.8%	93.7%
Steroids	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Ecstasy	4.9%	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	95.1%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.6%	94.1%
Grade 11	6.9%	2.2%	1.4%	3.3%	93.1%
Grade 12	8.4%	2.2%	1.8%	4.4%	91.6%
Heroin	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	97.5%

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

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Table J2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border Male Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	57.6%	28.7%	9.6%	19.3%	42.4%
Grade 7	43.1%	15.9%	8.1%	19.1%	56.9%
Grade 8	51.8%	21.7%	9.6%	20.5%	48.2%
Grade 9	59.2%	29.3%	10.5%	19.4%	40.8%
Grade 10	62.7%	32.9%	9.9%	19.9%	37.3%
Grade 11	66.0%	36.7%	9.9%	19.4%	34.0%
Grade 12	68.4%	41.7%	9.9%	16.8%	31.6%
Alcohol	71.7%	38.3%	13.4%	20.0%	28.3%
Grade 7	55.8%	22.1%	10.1%	23.6%	44.2%
Grade 8	66.2%	29.6%	12.9%	23.7%	33.8%
Grade 9	73.5%	38.7%	14.6%	20.2%	26.5%
Grade 10	77.4%	44.9%	14.1%	18.4%	22.6%
Grade 11	80.5%	47.6%	15.2%	17.7%	19.5%
Grade 12	82.7%	54.7%	14.2%	13.8%	17.3%
Inhalants#	23.7%	8.7%	4.5%	10.5%	76.3%
Grade 7	25.3%	11.3%	4.2%	9.8%	74.7%
Grade 8	25.0%	10.5%	5.0%	9.5%	75.0%
Grade 9	24.5%	8.9%	4.5%	11.1%	75.5%
Grade 10	22.6%	7.5%	4.5%	10.6%	77.4%
Grade 11	22.2%	6.6%	4.5%	11.1%	77.8%
Grade 12	21.2%	5.6%	4.5%	11.1%	78.8%
Any Illicit Drug	40.2%	19.8%	8.1%	12.3%	59.8%
Grade 7	20.8%	9.3%	3.9%	7.6%	79.2%
Grade 8	31.6%	15.5%	6.0%	10.1%	68.4%
Grade 9	43.3%	21.4%	8.7%	13.2%	56.7%
Grade 10	49.2%	24.7%	10.0%	14.5%	50.8%
Grade 11	50.4%	25.8%	10.3%	14.3%	49.6%
Grade 12	52.8%	25.7%	11.5%	15.6%	47.2%
Marijuana	39.3%	18.3%	8.4%	12.6%	60.7%
Grade 7	19.6%	8.1%	4.0%	7.5%	80.4%
Grade 8	30.5%	14.1%	6.1%	10.3%	69.5%
Grade 9	42.3%	19.8%	9.1%	13.4%	57.7%
Grade 10	48.3%	23.1%	10.2%	15.0%	51.7%
Grade 11	49.9%	24.0%	11.1%	14.8%	50.1%
Grade 12	52.1%	23.8%	11.8%	16.5%	47.9%
Marijuana Only##	22.0%	7.7%	5.2%	9.1%	78.0%
Grade 7	11.5%	4.0%	2.3%	5.2%	88.5%
Grade 8	17.6%	6.4%	3.6%	7.6%	82.4%
Grade 9	24.1%	8.7%	5.4%	10.0%	75.9%
Grade 10	27.5%	10.0%	6.5%	11.0%	72.5%
Grade 11	27.9%	9.5%	7.2%	11.2%	72.1%
Grade 12	26.7%	8.7%	7.1%	10.9%	73.3%
Cocaine or Crack	9.6%	3.7%	2.2%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	95.7%
Grade 8	7.2%	3.0%	1.3%	2.9%	92.8%
Grade 9	10.1%	4.1%	1.9%	4.1%	89.9%
Grade 10	11.3%	4.2%	2.7%	4.4%	88.7%
Grade 11	12.3%	5.2%	2.8%	4.3%	87.7%
Grade 12	14.9%	5.1%	3.8%	6.0%	85.1%
Cocaine	9.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.6%	91.0%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%	96.5%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.4%	1.2%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 9	9.5%	3.9%	1.8%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 10	10.6%	3.9%	2.5%	4.2%	89.4%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.9%	2.8%	4.1%	88.2%
Grade 12	14.3%	4.9%	3.8%	5.6%	85.7%

Table J2. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border Male Students: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.7%	1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	96.3%
Grade 12	3.6%	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%	96.4%
Hallucinogens	9.3%	3.5%	2.2%	3.6%	90.7%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%	94.8%
Grade 9	9.6%	3.9%	2.1%	3.6%	90.4%
Grade 10	11.0%	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%	89.0%
Grade 11	13.8%	5.4%	3.2%	5.2%	86.2%
Grade 12	16.1%	5.0%	4.1%	7.0%	83.9%
Uppers	8.2%	3.2%	2.0%	3.0%	91.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 9	8.3%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	91.7%
Grade 10	10.5%	4.3%	2.4%	3.8%	89.5%
Grade 11	11.6%	5.1%	2.4%	4.1%	88.4%
Grade 12	12.8%	4.3%	3.5%	5.0%	87.2%
Downers	6.8%	2.7%	1.5%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.6%	1.6%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.5%	1.8%	3.1%	91.6%
Grade 11	9.7%	4.2%	2.3%	3.2%	90.3%
Grade 12	10.5%	4.0%	2.4%	4.1%	89.5%
Rohypnol	5.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%	94.3%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%	93.6%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.2%	1.6%	2.8%	93.4%
Grade 12	7.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.9%	92.4%
Steroids	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 10	3.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.2%	0.7%	2.0%	96.1%
Ecstasy	5.4%	1.9%	1.2%	2.3%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.0%	1.0%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.7%	93.6%
Grade 11	8.5%	3.2%	1.7%	3.6%	91.5%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.9%	2.3%	4.2%	90.6%
Heroin	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.9%	0.3%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.7%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.8%	96.8%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table J3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border Female Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.5%	23.9%	9.1%	18.5%	48.5%
Grade 7	36.8%	14.8%	6.6%	15.4%	63.2%
Grade 8	48.7%	20.6%	9.5%	18.6%	51.3%
Grade 9	54.1%	24.7%	10.3%	19.1%	45.9%
Grade 10	57.2%	27.5%	9.9%	19.8%	42.8%
Grade 11	56.3%	28.0%	8.7%	19.6%	43.7%
Grade 12	59.1%	30.7%	8.9%	19.5%	40.9%
Alcohol	71.9%	36.3%	15.2%	20.4%	28.1%
Grade 7	52.5%	21.2%	9.5%	21.8%	47.5%
Grade 8	67.0%	30.0%	14.0%	23.0%	33.0%
Grade 9	74.3%	37.5%	16.1%	20.7%	25.7%
Grade 10	78.9%	42.0%	17.6%	19.3%	21.1%
Grade 11	80.4%	43.1%	17.2%	20.1%	19.6%
Grade 12	83.0%	48.6%	18.0%	16.4%	17.0%
Inhalants#	20.6%	7.3%	4.0%	9.3%	79.4%
Grade 7	23.9%	10.9%	4.1%	8.9%	76.1%
Grade 8	27.2%	11.3%	5.6%	10.3%	72.8%
Grade 9	21.8%	7.2%	4.6%	10.0%	78.2%
Grade 10	18.9%	5.0%	3.7%	10.2%	81.1%
Grade 11	15.0%	4.2%	2.7%	8.1%	85.0%
Grade 12	13.4%	3.2%	2.5%	7.7%	86.6%
Any Illicit Drug	33.0%	14.5%	7.7%	10.8%	67.0%
Grade 7	15.6%	7.2%	2.9%	5.5%	84.4%
Grade 8	26.9%	13.0%	5.7%	8.2%	73.1%
Grade 9	35.0%	16.5%	8.3%	10.2%	65.0%
Grade 10	40.6%	18.2%	9.2%	13.2%	59.4%
Grade 11	40.9%	16.3%	9.9%	14.7%	59.1%
Grade 12	43.5%	16.8%	11.2%	15.5%	56.5%
Marijuana	31.2%	12.9%	7.7%	10.6%	68.8%
Grade 7	13.7%	5.7%	2.8%	5.2%	86.3%
Grade 8	24.4%	11.0%	5.8%	7.6%	75.6%
Grade 9	33.3%	15.0%	8.2%	10.1%	66.7%
Grade 10	38.8%	16.6%	9.3%	12.9%	61.2%
Grade 11	39.6%	14.8%	10.2%	14.6%	60.4%
Grade 12	42.1%	15.2%	11.3%	15.6%	57.9%
Marijuana Only##	16.9%	5.1%	4.2%	7.6%	83.1%
Grade 7	7.3%	2.5%	1.3%	3.5%	92.7%
Grade 8	13.5%	4.5%	3.4%	5.6%	86.5%
Grade 9	17.7%	6.0%	4.4%	7.3%	82.3%
Grade 10	20.3%	6.2%	4.8%	9.3%	79.7%
Grade 11	22.3%	5.8%	6.0%	10.5%	77.7%
Grade 12	22.9%	5.7%	6.7%	10.5%	77.1%
Cocaine or Crack	7.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.1%	92.4%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	95.9%
Grade 8	6.4%	2.4%	1.5%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 9	8.1%	2.7%	2.1%	3.3%	91.9%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.3%	2.5%	3.6%	90.6%
Grade 11	8.8%	2.5%	2.3%	4.0%	91.2%
Grade 12	9.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.9%	90.5%
Cocaine	6.9%	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%	93.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	94.7%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.4%	1.9%	3.2%	92.5%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.2%	2.1%	3.4%	91.3%
Grade 11	8.3%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	91.7%
Grade 12	9.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.9%	90.8%

Table J3. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border Female Students: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 9	3.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	97.1%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	97.5%
Hallucinogens	6.5%	2.0%	1.7%	2.8%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 10	8.8%	2.9%	2.5%	3.4%	91.2%
Grade 11	9.0%	2.4%	2.1%	4.5%	91.0%
Grade 12	10.4%	2.3%	2.6%	5.5%	89.6%
Uppers	8.5%	3.1%	2.1%	3.3%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.2%	94.1%
Grade 9	9.2%	3.7%	2.5%	3.0%	90.8%
Grade 10	11.8%	4.3%	3.0%	4.5%	88.2%
Grade 11	10.4%	3.5%	2.5%	4.4%	89.6%
Grade 12	12.0%	3.6%	2.8%	5.6%	88.0%
Downers	6.0%	2.2%	1.4%	2.4%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	93.4%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.1%	2.1%	3.2%	91.6%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.5%	1.6%	3.2%	92.7%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.5%	1.6%	3.6%	92.3%
Rohypnol	4.9%	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%	95.1%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	96.6%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.2%	1.1%	1.6%	95.1%
Grade 9	5.6%	2.2%	1.2%	2.2%	94.4%
Grade 10	5.5%	2.1%	1.2%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 11	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 12	5.1%	1.0%	1.4%	2.7%	94.9%
Steroids	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	99.3%
Ecstasy	4.4%	1.2%	1.0%	2.2%	95.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.9%	95.7%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.6%	1.3%	2.5%	94.6%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.4%	1.1%	3.0%	94.5%
Grade 12	7.5%	1.5%	1.5%	4.5%	92.5%
Heroin	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	97.0%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	98.3%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table J4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border Anglo Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	57.2%	30.6%	10.0%	16.6%	42.8%
Grade 7	37.8%	14.3%	7.9%	15.6%	62.2%
Grade 8	49.3%	22.3%	9.9%	17.1%	50.7%
Grade 9	58.9%	31.3%	10.9%	16.7%	41.1%
Grade 10	64.4%	36.3%	11.3%	16.8%	35.6%
Grade 11	66.2%	39.2%	9.8%	17.2%	33.8%
Grade 12	69.6%	43.2%	10.0%	16.4%	30.4%
Alcohol	71.3%	38.7%	15.1%	17.5%	28.7%
Grade 7	49.2%	17.8%	10.4%	21.0%	50.8%
Grade 8	63.5%	27.5%	14.5%	21.5%	36.5%
Grade 9	73.4%	39.4%	16.5%	17.5%	26.6%
Grade 10	78.8%	46.2%	16.8%	15.8%	21.2%
Grade 11	81.6%	49.5%	16.7%	15.4%	18.4%
Grade 12	84.3%	56.0%	15.8%	12.5%	15.7%
Inhalants#	22.5%	7.7%	4.5%	10.3%	77.5%
Grade 7	22.4%	9.3%	4.3%	8.8%	77.6%
Grade 8	25.3%	10.1%	5.3%	9.9%	74.7%
Grade 9	24.0%	8.3%	4.9%	10.8%	76.0%
Grade 10	22.0%	6.5%	4.5%	11.0%	78.0%
Grade 11	21.0%	6.3%	4.3%	10.4%	79.0%
Grade 12	19.4%	4.7%	4.0%	10.7%	80.6%
Any Illicit Drug	35.6%	17.0%	8.2%	10.4%	64.4%
Grade 7	14.1%	5.8%	3.2%	5.1%	85.9%
Grade 8	25.0%	12.0%	5.3%	7.7%	75.0%
Grade 9	36.6%	18.3%	8.5%	9.8%	63.4%
Grade 10	44.7%	21.7%	10.5%	12.5%	55.3%
Grade 11	46.8%	22.7%	10.7%	13.4%	53.2%
Grade 12	50.1%	22.8%	11.9%	15.4%	49.9%
Marijuana	34.1%	15.3%	8.4%	10.4%	65.9%
Grade 7	12.5%	4.6%	3.1%	4.8%	87.5%
Grade 8	23.0%	10.3%	5.4%	7.3%	77.0%
Grade 9	35.1%	16.8%	8.5%	9.8%	64.9%
Grade 10	42.9%	20.0%	10.5%	12.4%	57.1%
Grade 11	45.6%	20.6%	11.4%	13.6%	54.4%
Grade 12	48.8%	20.8%	12.0%	16.0%	51.2%
Marijuana Only##	16.5%	5.0%	4.5%	7.0%	83.5%
Grade 7	6.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.3%	93.3%
Grade 8	11.6%	3.6%	3.0%	5.0%	88.4%
Grade 9	16.9%	6.0%	4.1%	6.8%	83.1%
Grade 10	20.9%	6.7%	5.6%	8.6%	79.1%
Grade 11	22.0%	6.2%	6.3%	9.5%	78.0%
Grade 12	22.6%	6.1%	6.8%	9.7%	77.4%
Cocaine or Crack	8.5%	2.8%	2.2%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.5%	94.3%
Grade 9	8.2%	2.7%	2.0%	3.5%	91.8%
Grade 10	10.3%	3.6%	2.7%	4.0%	89.7%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.1%	3.2%	4.5%	88.2%
Grade 12	13.2%	4.2%	3.9%	5.1%	86.8%
Cocaine	7.7%	2.5%	2.1%	3.1%	92.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.4%	1.9%	3.2%	92.5%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.2%	2.4%	3.7%	90.7%
Grade 11	11.2%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	88.8%
Grade 12	12.6%	3.9%	3.9%	4.8%	87.4%

Table J4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border Anglo Students: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	96.6%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 11	3.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	96.3%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%	96.5%
Hallucinogens	10.2%	3.5%	2.5%	4.2%	89.8%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	94.6%
Grade 9	10.5%	4.1%	2.7%	3.7%	89.5%
Grade 10	12.5%	4.5%	3.3%	4.7%	87.5%
Grade 11	14.8%	5.1%	3.7%	6.0%	85.2%
Grade 12	16.9%	4.3%	4.3%	8.3%	83.1%
Uppers	11.2%	4.2%	2.8%	4.2%	88.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 8	7.0%	2.7%	1.7%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.9%	3.0%	3.9%	88.2%
Grade 10	14.8%	5.6%	3.7%	5.5%	85.2%
Grade 11	14.9%	5.7%	3.6%	5.6%	85.1%
Grade 12	16.4%	5.2%	4.3%	6.9%	83.6%
Downers	8.4%	3.2%	1.9%	3.3%	91.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	95.0%
Grade 9	8.9%	3.6%	2.1%	3.2%	91.1%
Grade 10	11.2%	4.2%	2.7%	4.3%	88.8%
Grade 11	11.5%	4.5%	2.8%	4.2%	88.5%
Grade 12	11.7%	4.3%	2.3%	5.1%	88.3%
Rohypnol	5.6%	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.3%	1.3%	2.4%	94.0%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.4%	1.6%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.3%	1.7%	3.1%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.0%	2.3%	3.7%	92.0%
Steroids	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	97.7%
Ecstasy	6.2%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.0%	1.3%	2.8%	93.9%
Grade 10	7.3%	2.3%	1.8%	3.2%	92.7%
Grade 11	9.1%	2.8%	1.8%	4.5%	90.9%
Grade 12	10.9%	2.5%	2.3%	6.1%	89.1%
Heroin	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.9%	97.0%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana

Table J5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border African American Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	41.9%	12.8%	6.6%	22.5%	58.1%
Grade 7	36.2%	11.4%	5.8%	19.0%	63.8%
Grade 8	41.5%	10.7%	6.6%	24.2%	58.5%
Grade 9	42.9%	11.6%	7.5%	23.8%	57.1%
Grade 10	45.6%	14.1%	6.3%	25.2%	54.4%
Grade 11	42.8%	14.1%	6.9%	21.8%	57.2%
Grade 12	43.0%	17.1%	6.7%	19.2%	57.0%
Alcohol	70.8%	29.6%	14.1%	27.1%	29.2%
Grade 7	59.8%	22.2%	9.4%	28.2%	40.2%
Grade 8	67.3%	26.2%	11.2%	29.9%	32.7%
Grade 9	71.1%	27.1%	15.0%	29.0%	28.9%
Grade 10	75.3%	35.0%	15.0%	25.3%	24.7%
Grade 11	76.2%	33.0%	16.5%	26.7%	23.8%
Grade 12	80.1%	39.5%	20.1%	20.5%	19.9%
Inhalants#	12.6%	4.4%	2.1%	6.1%	87.4%
Grade 7	19.8%	7.6%	3.3%	8.9%	80.2%
Grade 8	15.6%	5.6%	2.8%	7.2%	84.4%
Grade 9	10.9%	3.9%	1.7%	5.3%	89.1%
Grade 10	11.3%	3.2%	1.9%	6.2%	88.7%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.7%	1.3%	4.1%	91.9%
Grade 12	6.8%	2.0%	1.0%	3.8%	93.2%
Any Illicit Drug	33.6%	14.0%	6.9%	12.7%	66.4%
Grade 7	17.1%	6.9%	2.7%	7.5%	82.9%
Grade 8	27.1%	12.2%	4.7%	10.2%	72.9%
Grade 9	36.3%	14.5%	7.8%	14.0%	63.7%
Grade 10	41.3%	17.1%	8.4%	15.8%	58.7%
Grade 11	41.8%	16.6%	9.0%	16.2%	58.2%
Grade 12	44.2%	19.2%	11.2%	13.8%	55.8%
Marijuana	33.2%	13.5%	7.0%	12.7%	66.8%
Grade 7	16.2%	6.4%	2.3%	7.5%	83.8%
Grade 8	26.2%	11.3%	4.8%	10.1%	73.8%
Grade 9	35.9%	13.9%	7.9%	14.1%	64.1%
Grade 10	41.2%	16.9%	8.5%	15.8%	58.8%
Grade 11	41.6%	16.3%	9.1%	16.2%	58.4%
Grade 12	44.2%	19.2%	11.2%	13.8%	55.8%
Marijuana Only##	28.8%	10.9%	6.3%	11.6%	71.2%
Grade 7	12.4%	4.6%	1.9%	5.9%	87.6%
Grade 8	22.9%	9.2%	4.3%	9.4%	77.1%
Grade 9	30.7%	10.8%	6.9%	13.0%	69.3%
Grade 10	36.6%	14.3%	7.7%	14.6%	63.4%
Grade 11	37.6%	13.9%	8.4%	15.3%	62.4%
Grade 12	38.9%	15.5%	10.3%	13.1%	61.1%
Cocaine or Crack	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	98.7%
Cocaine	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	99.1%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	98.8%

Table J5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border African American Students: 1998 *(Cont.)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 9	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 10	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	99.7%
Grade 11	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	99.3%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	99.3%
Hallucinogens	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 12	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	97.4%
Uppers	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Downers	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Rohypnol	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	98.9%
Steroids	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	98.4%
Ecstasy	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 7	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	99.7%
Grade 8	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 9	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	99.0%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.5%
Heroin	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 9	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	99.4%
Grade 10	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 11	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	99.3%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	99.1%

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table J6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Texas Non-Border Hispanic Secondary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	60.1%	27.4%	10.6%	22.1%	39.9%
Grade 7	48.1%	19.9%	7.9%	20.3%	51.9%
Grade 8	59.3%	26.2%	11.4%	21.7%	40.7%
Grade 9	63.8%	29.4%	12.4%	22.0%	36.2%
Grade 10	63.7%	29.9%	10.2%	23.6%	36.3%
Grade 11	64.9%	29.7%	10.9%	24.3%	35.1%
Grade 12	65.5%	33.6%	9.6%	22.3%	34.5%
Alcohol	77.2%	41.9%	13.7%	21.6%	22.8%
Grade 7	62.1%	29.5%	9.7%	22.9%	37.9%
Grade 8	74.1%	37.2%	13.6%	23.3%	25.9%
Grade 9	80.8%	45.0%	14.6%	21.2%	19.2%
Grade 10	83.1%	46.6%	15.9%	20.6%	16.9%
Grade 11	85.7%	48.6%	15.4%	21.7%	14.3%
Grade 12	85.2%	52.7%	15.1%	17.4%	14.8%
Inhalants#	27.7%	10.7%	5.2%	11.8%	72.3%
Grade 7	31.2%	15.9%	4.7%	10.6%	68.8%
Grade 8	34.2%	15.5%	7.0%	11.7%	65.8%
Grade 9	28.8%	9.6%	6.1%	13.1%	71.2%
Grade 10	24.3%	7.5%	4.9%	11.9%	75.7%
Grade 11	20.4%	5.5%	3.1%	11.8%	79.6%
Grade 12	18.7%	4.5%	3.4%	10.8%	81.3%
Any Illicit Drug	43.4%	20.7%	8.6%	14.1%	56.6%
Grade 7	27.0%	13.3%	4.2%	9.5%	73.0%
Grade 8	39.5%	20.2%	7.7%	11.6%	60.5%
Grade 9	48.6%	24.1%	9.9%	14.6%	51.4%
Grade 10	51.0%	24.9%	10.2%	15.9%	49.0%
Grade 11	50.7%	22.0%	10.4%	18.3%	49.3%
Grade 12	50.7%	20.6%	11.0%	19.1%	49.3%
Marijuana	42.1%	18.7%	8.9%	14.5%	57.9%
Grade 7	25.3%	11.4%	4.6%	9.3%	74.7%
Grade 8	37.7%	17.8%	8.1%	11.8%	62.3%
Grade 9	47.2%	21.9%	10.3%	15.0%	52.8%
Grade 10	50.0%	22.9%	10.4%	16.7%	50.0%
Grade 11	50.0%	20.1%	11.2%	18.7%	50.0%
Grade 12	50.0%	19.0%	11.1%	19.9%	50.0%
Marijuana Only##	21.8%	6.9%	4.8%	10.1%	78.2%
Grade 7	13.6%	5.0%	2.2%	6.4%	86.4%
Grade 8	19.2%	6.6%	4.5%	8.1%	80.8%
Grade 9	24.6%	8.3%	5.7%	10.6%	75.4%
Grade 10	24.9%	7.8%	5.6%	11.5%	75.1%
Grade 11	27.8%	7.8%	6.2%	13.8%	72.2%
Grade 12	24.9%	5.7%	5.2%	14.0%	75.1%
Cocaine or Crack	13.8%	5.6%	2.9%	5.3%	86.2%
Grade 7	7.1%	3.2%	1.3%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 8	12.4%	5.5%	2.4%	4.5%	87.6%
Grade 9	15.9%	6.7%	3.2%	6.0%	84.1%
Grade 10	16.9%	6.7%	4.2%	6.0%	83.1%
Grade 11	14.9%	5.9%	3.2%	5.8%	85.1%
Grade 12	18.1%	5.7%	4.5%	7.9%	81.9%
Cocaine	13.1%	5.2%	2.8%	5.1%	86.9%
Grade 7	6.1%	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 8	11.2%	4.6%	2.2%	4.4%	88.8%
Grade 9	15.2%	6.3%	3.1%	5.8%	84.8%
Grade 10	16.7%	6.6%	3.9%	6.2%	83.3%
Grade 11	14.7%	5.7%	3.2%	5.8%	85.3%
Grade 12	17.9%	5.6%	4.5%	7.8%	82.1%

Table J6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Non-Border Hispanic Students: 1998 *(Continued)*

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.8%	0.9%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.4%	95.9%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.6%	0.5%	2.1%	96.8%
Hallucinogens	7.0%	2.4%	1.7%	2.9%	93.0%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	95.2%
Grade 9	7.9%	2.6%	2.0%	3.3%	92.1%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.5%	2.4%	3.1%	91.0%
Grade 11	9.8%	2.9%	2.5%	4.4%	90.2%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.7%	2.7%	4.6%	89.0%
Uppers	7.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.7%	92.8%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.9%	0.5%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	94.2%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.9%	1.7%	3.2%	92.2%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.8%	2.3%	3.2%	90.7%
Grade 11	9.0%	3.7%	1.6%	3.7%	91.0%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.1%	2.4%	3.9%	90.6%
Downers	5.6%	2.2%	1.3%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	4.7%	2.0%	1.2%	1.5%	95.3%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.7%	1.5%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%	93.2%
Grade 11	6.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.9%	93.0%
Rohypnol	7.3%	3.4%	1.4%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 7	6.2%	3.3%	1.1%	1.8%	93.8%
Grade 8	8.6%	4.6%	1.4%	2.6%	91.4%
Grade 9	8.0%	3.9%	1.6%	2.5%	92.0%
Grade 10	8.1%	3.4%	1.9%	2.8%	91.9%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 12	5.7%	2.0%	1.2%	2.5%	94.3%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	97.9%
Ecstasy	4.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	94.7%
Grade 11	6.3%	2.3%	1.3%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 12	6.5%	2.1%	1.8%	2.6%	93.5%
Heroin	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.8%	0.4%	1.6%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	97.9%

* Use of inhalants has been adjusted (based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses)

** Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana

Table J7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, All Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	16.6%	10.5%	6.1%	83.4%
Grade 4	9.8%	6.2%	3.5%	90.2%
Grade 5	15.1%	8.9%	6.2%	84.9%
Grade 6	24.9%	16.3%	8.5%	75.1%
Alcohol	28.8%	19.5%	9.3%	71.2%
Grade 4	21.0%	13.9%	7.0%	79.0%
Grade 5	27.4%	17.8%	9.5%	72.6%
Grade 6	37.9%	26.6%	11.2%	62.1%
Inhalants	11.9%	8.9%	3.0%	88.1%
Grade 4	10.2%	7.6%	2.6%	89.8%
Grade 5	10.6%	7.8%	2.8%	89.4%
Grade 6	14.7%	11.2%	3.5%	85.3%
Marijuana	3.7%	2.6%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 4	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 5	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 6	7.1%	5.2%	1.9%	92.9%

Table J8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Male Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	19.4%	11.8%	7.6%	80.6%
Grade 4	12.0%	7.4%	4.6%	88.0%
Grade 5	18.5%	10.8%	7.7%	81.5%
Grade 6	27.7%	17.1%	10.6%	72.3%
Alcohol	32.4%	21.6%	10.9%	67.6%
Grade 4	24.6%	16.4%	8.2%	75.4%
Grade 5	31.9%	20.6%	11.3%	68.1%
Grade 6	40.6%	27.5%	13.1%	59.4%
Inhalants	13.4%	9.9%	3.6%	86.6%
Grade 4	12.1%	9.1%	3.0%	87.9%
Grade 5	12.6%	9.1%	3.5%	87.4%
Grade 6	15.5%	11.3%	4.1%	84.5%
Marijuana	4.7%	3.3%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 4	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 5	3.5%	2.4%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 6	8.8%	6.3%	2.5%	91.2%

Table J9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Female Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	13.8%	9.3%	4.6%	86.2%
Grade 4	7.5%	5.0%	2.5%	92.5%
Grade 5	11.8%	7.1%	4.7%	88.2%
Grade 6	22.1%	15.6%	6.5%	77.9%
Alcohol	25.2%	17.5%	7.7%	74.8%
Grade 4	17.4%	11.5%	5.8%	82.6%
Grade 5	22.9%	15.1%	7.8%	77.1%
Grade 6	35.1%	25.7%	9.4%	64.9%
Inhalants	10.3%	7.9%	2.4%	89.7%
Grade 4	8.2%	6.1%	2.1%	91.8%
Grade 5	8.7%	6.5%	2.2%	91.3%
Grade 6	14.0%	11.1%	2.9%	86.0%
Marijuana	2.7%	2.0%	0.7%	97.3%
Grade 4	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 5	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 6	5.5%	4.1%	1.4%	94.5%

Table J10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Anglo Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.6%	9.8%	5.8%	84.4%
Grade 4	9.2%	5.7%	3.5%	90.8%
Grade 5	13.5%	7.9%	5.7%	86.5%
Grade 6	23.6%	15.6%	8.0%	76.4%
Alcohol	23.9%	16.2%	7.7%	76.1%
Grade 4	17.4%	11.5%	5.9%	82.6%
Grade 5	21.4%	13.5%	7.9%	78.6%
Grade 6	32.2%	23.0%	9.2%	67.8%
Inhalants	10.4%	7.8%	2.6%	89.6%
Grade 4	9.2%	7.0%	2.2%	90.8%
Grade 5	9.1%	6.7%	2.5%	90.9%
Grade 6	12.6%	9.5%	3.1%	87.4%
Marijuana	2.7%	2.0%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 4	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 5	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 6	5.1%	3.9%	1.3%	94.9%

Table J11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, African-American Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.2%	8.6%	6.6%	84.8%
Grade 4	10.2%	6.7%	3.5%	89.8%
Grade 5	14.5%	7.2%	7.3%	85.5%
Grade 6	21.3%	12.0%	9.3%	78.7%
Alcohol	35.9%	23.2%	12.7%	64.1%
Grade 4	29.0%	18.9%	10.1%	71.0%
Grade 5	36.0%	23.1%	12.9%	64.0%
Grade 6	43.1%	27.9%	15.2%	56.9%
Inhalants	10.1%	7.4%	2.7%	89.9%
Grade 4	9.3%	7.2%	2.1%	90.7%
Grade 5	9.0%	6.4%	2.6%	91.0%
Grade 6	12.1%	8.7%	3.4%	87.9%
Marijuana	2.9%	2.0%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 4	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%	98.9%
Grade 5	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 6	6.2%	4.1%	2.0%	93.8%

Table J12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Hispanic Non-Border Elementary Students: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	20.5%	13.9%	6.6%	79.5%
Grade 4	11.1%	7.4%	3.7%	88.9%
Grade 5	18.6%	12.3%	6.3%	81.4%
Grade 6	31.7%	22.0%	9.7%	68.3%
Alcohol	33.9%	24.2%	9.8%	66.1%
Grade 4	22.8%	15.6%	7.1%	77.2%
Grade 5	31.6%	22.1%	9.5%	68.4%
Grade 6	47.0%	34.5%	12.5%	53.0%
Inhalants	15.1%	11.4%	3.7%	84.9%
Grade 4	10.8%	7.8%	3.0%	89.2%
Grade 5	14.0%	10.4%	3.7%	86.0%
Grade 6	20.2%	15.9%	4.3%	79.8%
Marijuana	6.2%	4.5%	1.7%	93.8%
Grade 4	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 5	4.5%	3.3%	1.2%	95.5%
Grade 6	12.3%	8.9%	3.4%	87.7%

Table J13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Non-Border Students Having Families with Lower Incomes: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	20.2%	12.8%	7.4%	79.8%
Grade 4	12.8%	7.9%	4.9%	87.2%
Grade 5	18.6%	11.3%	7.4%	81.4%
Grade 6	29.5%	19.5%	10.0%	70.5%
Alcohol	34.7%	23.3%	11.4%	65.3%
Grade 4	26.4%	17.4%	9.0%	73.6%
Grade 5	33.6%	21.8%	11.7%	66.4%
Grade 6	44.6%	31.2%	13.5%	55.4%
Inhalants	13.2%	9.7%	3.5%	86.8%
Grade 4	10.9%	8.2%	2.8%	89.1%
Grade 5	11.9%	8.7%	3.3%	88.1%
Grade 6	16.7%	12.3%	4.4%	83.3%
Marijuana	4.9%	3.5%	1.4%	95.1%
Grade 4	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 5	3.3%	2.4%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 6	9.8%	7.0%	2.7%	90.2%

Table J14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade, Non-Border Students Having Families with Higher Incomes: 1998

	Ever Used	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	15.9%	10.2%	5.7%	84.1%
Grade 4	8.1%	5.5%	2.6%	91.9%
Grade 5	13.8%	8.2%	5.6%	86.2%
Grade 6	23.4%	15.4%	8.0%	76.6%
Alcohol	26.9%	18.5%	8.4%	73.1%
Grade 4	18.3%	12.7%	5.6%	81.7%
Grade 5	24.3%	16.1%	8.2%	75.7%
Grade 6	35.3%	24.8%	10.5%	64.7%
Inhalants	11.5%	8.8%	2.8%	88.5%
Grade 4	9.2%	6.8%	2.4%	90.8%
Grade 5	10.2%	7.4%	2.8%	89.8%
Grade 6	14.3%	11.2%	3.1%	85.7%
Marijuana	3.3%	2.4%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 4	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 5	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 6	5.7%	4.2%	1.5%	94.3%

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